The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII .....NO. 5329. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Immense Mass Meeting of the War Democrats.

Speeches by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and Hon. J. B. Belford.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of Grant and Colfax.

The Destructive Policy of the Democratic Party.

The Election of Grant Means Peace and Prosperity For All.

Last evening, in spite of the rain and the wintry temperature, Cooper Institute was filled to its utmost capacity, in response to a call signed by a large number of our leading merchants and professional men, many of whom have hitherto supported and acted with the Democratic Party, but have now become too much disgusted with its doctrines to adhere to it any longer, and have resolved to use their influence for the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency.

The call for the meeting reads as follows:

Those of Democratic antecedents, who wish to retain the entire Union upon such principles that are just; who believe that the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion is a sacred obligation; who insist that the plighted faith of the nation shall not be violated, and that its name and credit shall not be disgraced; who desire to treat the States, lately in rebellion, with declared justice, but who will not consent to surrender the Government to Southern rebels, still insisting that the rebellion was right, and still boasting of continued devotion to the "lost cause;" who are opposed to the repudiating doctrines of the New-York platform, and to the revolutionary manifesto of one of its candidates; and who believe that peace, safety and prosperity for the whole country, will be secured by the election of Gen. GRANT—all such are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21.

To this were appended the names of Henry Nicoll, Moses Taylor, Edwards Pierrepont, James Hurry, Frank Work, William Cutting, John F. Work, Peter Cooper, Thomas F. Carhart, Henry Clews, Dr. A. Jacoby, Dr. G. Krackowitzer, E. A. Witthaus, C. K. Garrison, Alex. T. Stewart, William F. Havemeyer, Charles A. Secor, Francis B. Cutting, Henry G. Stebbins, Zenio Secor, William H. Webb, C. Y. S. Roosevelt, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Spies, George G. Sickles, Charles K. Graham, Effingham Townsend, Henry D. Ingalls, George B. Butler, Edward Haight, William P. Miller, Joseph Seligman, Frederic Kuhne, James McCullough, William Kemble, Henry Hilton, Andrew Carrigan, and many other prominent gentlemen, most of whom were present last evening.

The hall was beautifully decorated with the national colors and arms of the various States. The pillars were wreathed with blue cloth spangled with silver stars, and from the ceiling depended festoons of red, white and blue. Notwithstanding the rain, a large number of persons, who were unable to obtain admittance to the hall, congregated round the stands outside and were entertained for some hours by the orators of the occasion.

At 8 o'clock the inside meeting was called to order by Judge HILTON, who nominated Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING for Chairman. A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read, after which Judge HILTON read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in our judgment as War Democrats here assembled, the true interests of the country demand of every citizen at the coming election an earnest inquiry as to whether the hopes and prosperity of the people of all classes will not be materially promoted by regarding the instincts of patriotic feeling, instead of obeying the demands of any party leaders, who seek their individual interests, instead of the common welfare of all.

Resolved, That in view of the deliberate declarations of one of the chief Democratic leaders, and of the National Convention, promising us discord if not revolution in the future, instead of harmony and peace, we should not as citizens be unmindful of the dangerous consequences which such declarations involve, placing our Government under the control of men thus reckless and revolutionary.

And when in addition, we are presented a platform whose principal feature is the repudiation of a national debt, incurred while our country was distracted by a rebellion, and to the payment of which we have deliberately pledged our honor as a nation, we feel it to be our solemn duty to protest and declare that we will have neither part nor lot in a political party controlled by such men, and seeking by such an accomplishment of such revolutionary and dishonest purposes.

Resolved, That the time-honored policy which guided the Democratic Party in other and better days, steadily and effectually increased the power of the Union, by a devotion to the Union, an unfaltering determination to uphold the Constitution and maintain the national faith and honor. We cannot otherwise preserve and perpetuate these principles, and, therefore, we insist,

First—That the plighted faith of the nation shall not be violated, nor its name and credit disgraced.

Second—That while the acts of States lately in rebellion with lenient justice, we will never consent to surrender the Government into the hands of unrepentant rebels who are recently struggled to overthrow it.

Third—That we are unalterably opposed to the repudiating doctrines of the New-York platform, and spurn with indignation the revolutionary threats uttered by one of its candidates. And finally,

Confidently believing that the peace, safety and prosperity of the whole country will be insured, and the national honor preserved unsullied, by the election of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT to the office of President, we do hereby pledge our earnest, united and hearty exertions to secure his election.

The resolutions having been adopted, the Chairman introduced as the first speaker Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who on appearing in front of the platform was received with the warmest applause.

MR. PIERREPONT'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: Four years ago you and I, and many patriotic men, assembled in this hall to aid our country in her day of peril. We asked no honors and no office, and we received none. Four eventful years have passed since then, and now a new danger threatens. Supported by all who were with us then, by our unbelieving friend Gen. DIX, who spoke to us so well from over the seas, and strengthened by many new and noble men, we meet again upon this platform. You have been steadfast even unto the end, and it is a bright presage for the future that you preside here to-night. Then we invoked the God of Battles, and we helped to win the bloody fight; now we invoke the Prince of Peace, and, we hope a far more glorious victory.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Old party politics are dead; the war made new issues. When LEE surrendered his army to Gen. GRANT, we thought that the rebellion was ended! But treason has a new birth—not yet hath it put its armor on—not yet does it dare to proclaim its fellest purpose—the seizure of the Government and the restoration of slavery! Now, it seeks by diplomatic arts to win what it lost by war—to make treason honorable, and fidelity odious—and, as WADE HAMPTON expresses it, "to restore the Lost Cause!" By some strange fatuity, our Northern people will never take warning until it is too late. They never would believe, until Fort Sumter fell, that the South meant war. They will not now believe that the crushed rebellion is reviving! Have not the enemy rendered enough of your children to quicken your senses to a approaching peril? The Convention which met at Tammany Hall on the 4th of July, balloted twenty-two times, running into the 10th day of the month, before HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated as its candidate for President. In the same Convention, a rebel General stepped forward and nominated FRANK P. BLAIR for Vice-President. No ballot was needed—one wild yell of wild enthusiasm filled the hall—BLAIR had the full heart and soul of the Convention. He fairly represented its spirit. Why did the Convention hesitate so long to nominate SEYMOUR, and why, with such eager unanimity, did they hasten to nominate BLAIR? Read the list of leading names in that assembly, and read the speeches of SEYMOUR and the letter of BLAIR, published just prior to the Convention, and you shall see the reason for this striking difference. In that list I find 106 men who were Confederate generals, colonels, majors, captains, governors, senators, or members of the rebel Congress. Among them are WADE HAMPTON, BUCKNER, RANSOM, VANCE, BOCOCK, HILL, PRESTON, CLINGMAN, RHETT, and the pensed GEN. FORREST, remembered for his cruel and inhuman massacre of Union soldiers, after their surrender at Fort Pillow. In that Convention were many good and true men of the North, but they held no sway, and their voice was not regarded. Mr. SEYMOUR, in his recent speeches, had denounced every form of repudiation. In his Cooper Institute speech of June 26, he says:

"If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction, we shall cripple the energies of the country, and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we equally perplex business, and destroy sober industry and make all prices the sport and gambling tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset, the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets, and brought back their purchases in their baskets; in the end, they took their money in their baskets, and brought home their dinners in their vest pockets."

In his Albany speech of March 11, he says:

"The bonds so unwisely and so wastefully issued have gone into the hands of innocent holders, who, to a vast extent, are compulsory owners.

It is a mistake to suppose that they are mostly held by capitalists. Large sums belonging to children and widows, under the order of Courts or the action of Trustees, have been invested in Government bonds. The vast amounts held by Life and Fire Insurance Companies and Savings Banks are, in fact, held in trust for and are the reliance of the great body of active business and laboring men or women, or of widows and orphans. The Savings Banks of this State, which are the depositories of the poor, or of persons of limited means, hold about $60,000,000 of Government bonds. The whole amount held in the State of New-York, in the forms of trusts, will not fall below $200,000,000. If we look into other States we shall see that only a small share of these bonds are held by men known as capitalists, but they belong, in fact if not in form, to the business, the active and the laboring men of society. The destruction of these securities would make a widespread ruin and distress, which would reach into every workshop and every home, however humble. * * * * * It is a mistake to suppose that the interests of the bondholder and the tax-payer are antagonistic. The fact is overlooked, that in order to make any saving by giving the bondholder a debased or worthless paper, we must bring upon ourselves disaster and dishonor, which will cost a hundred fold what we can save. It means that we are to give to the laborer for his toil a base currency; it means that the honor of our country shall be stained; it means that our business shall be kept in uncertainty and confusion; it means that the laboring man shall suffer by the increased cost of the comforts of life; it means that the tax-payer shall be burdened by a Government proved to be corrupt and imbecile by this very depreciation of its money. We cannot afford to speculate upon the nation's honor at so fearful a cost."

Such might be the words of a sagacious statesman, with sound financial views; such might be the words of a patriot jealous of his country's honor. WADE HAMPTON, and the other rebel Generals who dominated over that Convention, had read these speeches. They knew SEYMOUR to be the son of a New-England sire, and they doubted his readiness to sell his birthright. Wonder not that they delayed his nomination so long—but wonder and be sad, that a gentleman of the North, whose ideas upon the great question of the day were so just, should be humbled to the earth and bend down before these rebel Generals, all fresh from the slaughter of his countrymen, and take back the noble words he had uttered before they would consent to his nomination! SEYMOUR assures us that he did not wish to be nominated, but that he was "caught up in a whirlwind" and couldn't help it. A whirlwind is an unsafe thing for SEYMOUR to ride upon. The prophet "ELIJAH was taken up by a whirlwind into heaven;" and if SEYMOUR fancied he was going to be taken up by the same vehicle into the Presidency; but he will find it whirling down the other way with terrific speed—about November. Three days before the Convention met BLAIR published his declaration of principles, using these words:

"There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President, and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? how can it be overthrown?

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo the usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own State Governments and elect Senators and Representatives.

"This is the only way to restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people, by trampling into dust these usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue."

There let him stand—there he will stand.

This was purely revolutionary; this promised lawless violence and war. The letter suited the Convention exactly. BLAIR knew its mind. No ballot was needed for BLAIR. BLAIR was the son of a Southern slaveholder. BLAIR could be trusted. A rebel General rose and nominated BLAIR; and with loud acclaim, 'mid wildest enthusiasm, he was selected. SEYMOUR bowed down his intellectual head before the rebel power, accepted a platform which repudiated every just sentiment of his own recent speech, and, as friends report—went away *sorrowful!* Hear him in reply to the tender of his nomination:

"I have been caught by the great tide that is swelling our party on to victory, and I am unable to resist the pressure."

This is the tide which swept over Pennsylvania and Ohio the other day. SEYMOUR foresaw it dimly, but he mistook its character; he thought it was one of those old Democratic tides, which ante-date the war; his blinded eyes couldn't see that it swelled out from millions of loyal hearts, heaving with honest love and solicitude for the safety of their country! Old Democratic leaders for the last ten years have had no just sense of public opinion. The same kind of Democratic leaders lived eighteen hundred and forty years ago; Christ said they were "fools, and blind, that could discern the signs of the times." SEYMOUR continues:

"You have also communicated to me the resolution adopted by that Convention. As its Chairman I am familiar with its language, and as a member of that Convention I am a party to its terms; I accord with its views; I stand upon its position in this contest, and I shall strive hereafter, whether in public or private life, to carry out its wise edict."

These resolutions demand repudiation of the nation's faith, and declare the solemn acts of Congress unconstitutional and void. This is the first time in our history that a political convention has undertaken to declare what laws of Congress are unconstitutional and void; and the first time that a candidate for the Vice-Presidency has proposed to "trample into dust" the laws which a President elect will be sworn to support. He will not be allowed to repeal. This platform had the rebel Gen. WADE HAMPTON as its chief builder; with defiant boldness he gives us its whole history. The Charleston *Journal*, informs us, that—

"Gen. WADE HAMPTON was welcomed by the people of that city, on Friday night, upon his return from the Democratic Convention. He was received by a long procession, and having been conducted to a four-horse carriage, was escorted, like a conquering hero, amid the shouts of the multitude, to his temporary stopping place in the City."

He said:

"More than four years—years which have seen a nation's death, which have brought to us sorrow, humiliation and ruin,—have passed since I last stood in your noble and battle-scarred old city. Then proudly wreathed in victory and devotion to her patriotism, she held in her heroic hands the key of our State, defying with indomitable courage the assault of foes without enemies. With a portion of those who guarded so bravely the portals of the State, others were following the glorious Southern Cross, wherever it was waving in triumph, or were sleeping their last sleep on the fields on which their valor had contributed to win. All were doing their duty as Carolinians, and the great historic names of the Revolution were girded with a new lustre. The descendants of MOULTRIE and LEDGE of LOWNDES, of HAYNE, of PINCKNEY and HUGER, fought as did their fathers for this dear old Carolina of ours. * * * So long as patriotism, constancy and valor are esteemed, the wondrous story of her defence will stir the hearts of brave men, and noble women will teach their children to lisp the name of BEAUREGARD."

BEAUREGARD, you will remember, was an officer in the regular army, was educated at West Point, at the expense of the Government which he had sworn to defend and whose flag he betrayed. The speech continues:

"I hope and believe that the blessed day of our deliverance is drawing near. The signs in the political skies are full of hope, and we bring back to you from the united Democracy of the North tidings of great glee.

After a free and full consultation with delegates in the Convention, representing all the Northern States, I am thoroughly convinced that the great heart of Democracy is fully aroused; that it beats in profound sympathy with the suffering South; that it is fully alive to the dangers which threaten to destroy the Constitution and the Government, and that it is unalterably fixed in its purpose to rescue that Constitution from destruction, to restore that Government to its legitimate functions, and to bring back the Southern States to their place in the Union, with all their rights, dignity and equality unimpaired. These are the objects for which the Democratic Party are fighting; and planting themselves on the Appian way of the Constitution, grasping once more in friendship the hands of their brethren of the South, setting up again the broken altars of the country, they have sworn never to cease fighting until their objects are accomplished."

Thus talks this rebel General about the Constitution which he framed this instrument, it may be interesting to you, perhaps, to learn the detail by which it was perfected, and the views of those who made it. As you are aware, the Resolutions on Resolutions consisted of one member from each State. Gentlemen were here from the North, South, East and West, and by all we were met with extreme cordiality. They said they were willing to give up everything we desired; but the entire South must remember that they had a great fight to make, and it would not be policy to place upon that platform that which would endanger prejudice at the North."

WADE HAMPTON must have been a little vexed at these foolish prejudices of the North against rebellion, against reënslavement and repudiation of the honest debt. But Northern prejudice did not stand long in the way.

"They, however, pledged themselves to do all in their power to relieve the Southern States, and restore to us the Constitution as it had existed. As we were met in such a kindly spirit, I could not but reciprocate it. I knew that I was representing the feelings of my people when I did so."

(After this apology, we hope that the rebels will not be too hard on WADE HAMPTON for treating Northern Democrats with common decency.)

"I told them that I could withdraw all the resolutions I have offered, and no doubt other Southern delegates would do the same, and would accept the resolutions offered by Hon. Mr. SAYARD, the Senator from Delaware, which declared that the right of suffrage belonged to the States. I said I to the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words, which you will find embodied in the platform. I added this: 'And we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void.' When I proposed this, every single member of the Committee—and the warmest men in it were the men of the North—came forward and said they would carry it out to the end."

Hear him further:

"Victory will bring even more than this to us, for it will give us, along with constitutional liberty, the right to manage and control our own State Government in accordance with the time-honored provisions of the Constitution of the United States. When may we hope to see the restoration of honor and decency in the conduct of affairs, we may hope to see our rulers, as of old, intelligent, patriotic, native born—and white. In that blessed day of deliverance, we shall have no carpet-bag or Military Governors."

Yes, in that blessed day of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, "native-born" rulers alone are to have peace. Our adopted fellow-citizens are all to be exiled. "Native-born" is the watchword! Ho! Rally to the standard of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, ye foreign born who have adopted our country as your home; in their day of glorious victory none but the native born shall hold a single office. The Charleston *News*, in concluding its report, says: "On leaving the stage an attempt was made to secure Gen. HAMPTON and raise him on the shoulders of the crowd." Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, says:

"The Democratic Party has put a platform that ought to be acceptable to all North and South. Its foundation is laid in the Constitution. It demands immediate restoration of all the States to their equal rights in the Union—it declares the Union to be indissoluble—and it declares the whole Congressional system of reconstruction void, and, as a consequence, everything which has been done under it void also. On this platform we of the South can stand: it will restore us to our rights—to our position of 1865—and blot out all that has been done under the arbitrary and unwarrantable demands of Congress."

He says of SEYMOUR and BLAIR: "They cannot falter now, they are committed. They cannot undertake to administer a Government part valid, part void." And the Mobile *Tribune* adds: "The great Democratic Party will rise in its might, and the dagger of BRUTUS may aid in accomplishing our redemption from Radical rule, ruin and usurpation. If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall gain all that we lost in the 'Lost Cause.'" "By the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR," says Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, "all that the Confederacy fought for will be won." And it is asserted by the Mobile *Register*: "That the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood-letting." And the Richmond *Enquirer* adds: "The white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and, if God in his anger permit the necessity to arrive, they will use it again." The Georgia Democratic Convention declared: "There might once have been a necessity for the rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue." Says Gov. WISE: "Secession is not dead, it is more alive to-day than ever. I support BLAIR becouse he promises revolution." J. M. RAMSEY, of Georgia, declares: "That the true men of the South are ready to rally once more under the rebel flag and try the issue of the cartridge box." TOOMBS bid defiance in these words: "The Reconstruction acts are null and void, and shall not stand. The grinning skeletons that have been set up in our midst as legislators shall be ousted by FRANK BLAIR, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose." Capt. SEMMES, who robbed and burned your unarmed merchant ships, in a ratification speech at Mobile, said: "I drew my sword against the old flag. * * * I have come here to-night, from the country, to ratify and rejoice with you in the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR." Col. HERNDON, following him, said: "If these words were uttered by BLAIR, the brave and magnanimous speeches of SEYMOUR and BLAIR supplied them all." Then reading the letter of BLAIR, which promised "to trample into dust," by military power, the laws of Congress, he exclaimed: "Who but a brave, true, generous heart could utter such a sentiment as that?" Judge FORCES said: "He asked for no better platform than the letter of Gen. BLAIR." Mr. CHARLES GIBSON, in his speech, said: "Mr. BLAIR, in this letter, tells us that if he be elected President of the United States or become President—he tells you that if he become President of the United States, he will use the necessary measures to remodel the State Governments of the South." The Rebel Judge Churchill used the following language: "Thank God! The people have been ahead of their leaders, and have never believed that their sacred cause was wholly lost. Their faith is now rewarded. A true party is now rising, and we should all press on to victory." When a Law of Congress is distasteful, the rebels declare that it is unconstitutional, and BLAIR proposes to "trample it into dust" by military power. "The President-Elect" he tells us, must do this, he cannot even wait for the inauguration. But if the Constitution is itself an obstacle in the way, what do you think is to be done then? Why, declare it unconstitutional, to be sure! The Fourteenth Amendment was long since adopted, and has in due form been declared a part of the Constitution; and yet ex-Senator PUGH, of Ohio, says: "I would not give that green cent postage stamp for their Fourteenth Amendment. It is not part of the Constitution, and it never will be. It is a base fraud, and I say, as FRANK BLAIR said, these Carpet bag Governments must be overthrown."

This Fourteenth Amendment provides against the repudiation of our national debt, against any recognition of the rebel claims, and against any payment for the loss of their slaves. You see why this part of the Constitution is to be "dished," and why, with military feet, means "to trample it into dust." I have given you the views of leading Seymour and Blair men in their own words. Why should we not expect these views? VALLANDIGHAM moved the nomination of SEYMOUR. The Rebel Governor Preston nominated BLAIR, and four Confederate Generals, with ALLANDINGHAM added, made the Raiffes ion Speeches in New-York. These speeches, these journals, and these letters which I have read, tell us that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will restore the "Lost Cause," will justify the rebellion, and re-instate the South in every right which it held before the revolt. They are right; no honest man can doubt it. Does any sane man, for one moment imagine that, if BLAIR is elected, the South will ever consent to pay a dollar of the debt incurred in putting down the Rebellion? (No. No.) This cry about the burden of the public debt, is false and, raised by the enemies of the Government. The debt grows less by the means of payment grow greater every month; when peace is fairly restored, and the industry of the whole country revives, the debt will not be felt; and before GRANT's administration is over people will wonder that they were ever frightened by this phantom. [Applause.] Even during the most costly years of the war, when the Southern States were in actual revolt, and, of course, contributed nothing to the revenue, the taxes of the North were easily borne, and the material prosperity of our people was never greater. When hostilities ceased, the expenses of the Government were *forthwith* vastly diminished, and the productive industry of the country was greatly increased. Millions of the war debt have already been paid, and the income tax has been reduced one-half.

With the opening of the Pacific Railroad—with the inconceivable increase of wealth which will follow the completion of that work; with the new dawning trade of the East, with the countless emigrants from China, whose willing hands will open the hidden riches of our soil; with the numberless laborers from Europe now weakly lanoing upon our shores; with the increasing population and stimulated enterprise of the ever-robust and progressive North, and with all this unite the whole vast resources of the regained and regenerated South; and while the hollow cant, about national bankruptcy and ruin, is droning in our ears, New-York will become the monetary centre of the world, gold will be our currency, and the public debt will have ceased to be a burden. [Applause.] The two great contending principles which now divide the country, are fairly represented by two Generals; the one by Gen. GRANT, and the other by Gen. BLAIR. No one can doubt upon which side Gen. GRANT stands; and Gen. BLAIR has taken especial pains that no one shall doubt upon which side he stands. The people are going to vote. They will vote for Gen. GRANT or for Gen. BLAIR. Many Democrats now think they will not vote at all; but when the time arrives they will surely vote—all will vote; it will be far the largest vote ever cast; it will be a decisive, an overwhelming vote. Which of these two Generals shall be your Chief Ruler for the next four years? Which can you most safely trust with this great office, in these unsettled times of much confusion and great distrus? You want peace, order, security; a revival of our varied industry and a restoration of our whole Union upon terms which are fair and just. To whom will you turn as the safer man? It will occur to every people, that if SEYMOUR were elected President, he may die, and give place to BLAIR. Within a few short years three Presidents, just entering upon their term of office, have died; and the Vice-Presidents have reigned in their stead. What these Vice-Presidents would do, no one could tell—but each did, just exactly what the party which elected him did not wish. SEYMOUR might perish under the weight of office; and if he did not please the rebels, some Southern patriot, like WILKES BOOTH, might dispose of him. If SEYMOUR were out of the way no one can doubt what BLAIR would do—he has told us that. I have known Gen. GRANT since the time when he came from the West to take command of the Army of the Potomac. He has impressed me as one of the most remarkable of men. He has always been a Democrat. To the great principles of the Democratic Party (which began to perish with the war) I have ever given my humble belief in their justice and not in stamped paper; I believe in liberty protected by law; I believe that the foreign born, who have adopted our country, and sworn allegiance to our Government, should have the same rights, and the same protection, (under the Constitution,) as the native born. I believe in the Government should act with even justice upon the rich and the poor; that it should allow the utmost freedom of trade consistent with its absolute necessities for moderate revenue; that it should not trammel enterprise by legislative monopolies; that as a Government, it should aim at no paltry imitation of royal or imperial splendor; but be a simple, economical, stern and just protecting power, leaving the individual to whatever of luxury and extravagant display his folly may suggest; that it should relieve its citizens from harrassing taxes, by levying the tax upon few articles, in such manner as to compel every man to pay his fair share in accordance with his means; that it should have no costly army in time of peace, and that the people should, by "eternal vigilance" guard against the absorption of the rights of the States by the Central Power. Conversations with Gen. GRANT had led me to believe that such was the substance of his own views, and I was very desirous that he should be the Democratic candidate. One day at his house in Washington, while he was Secretary of War, I told him that I thought he would make a good Democratic candidate if he was right on the question of negro suffrage. He replied that he had no wish for the Presidency, that he had now a much higher office than he had ever expected—that Gen. SHERMAN would make a good President, and that he would gladly give the half that he was worth to make SHERMAN, or any other fit man, President; that his feelings and sentiments were entirely opposed to negro suffrage; but that he did not wish to be rearraigned by any pledges from the past to change his opinion in future if new exigences convinced him that he was wrong; for, said he, you will remember that early in the war, when I was in command at the West, I publicly stated that if the negroes had an insurrection I would hold my army in check until it was put down. But long before the war was over I should have been glad of a negro insurrection, and would have moved my army all the faster. What I want is the Union—the whole country returned to peace and submissive to the laws. I do not like universal negro suffrage now, but the freedmen ought to be protected, and if the only way to protect them in their helpless condition is, to give them the suffrage, then I shall be in favor of letting them vote. I want the Union restored, and to have the South come back, obey the laws, and submit as good citizens, and if the future proves that they will not do it without negro suffrage, then I would give them negro suffrage. [Applause.] WASHINGTON never thought more wisely or talked more justly. That Gen. GRANT fairly represents the patriot sentiment of the North, no man can doubt. From the beginning of the war to its close, he was at his post of duty; always ready, uncomplaining, patient, vigilant and just; trusting in God, in a righteous cause, and in his own brave men, he never knew a failure. Poor—without a rich friend—with no reputation, and no political influence—he rose to the head of the army, conducted the greatest war in the annals of time to successful end, and within five short years from his humble start his was the foremost name in the civilized world. [Applause.] His detractors say that he has no experience in affairs of State; nor had he experience in war before he commenced it. It is also said that his success in war was owing to good fortune. So let his success in peace be. Good fortune is a powerful goddess, and he whom she favors is certain of success. WASHINGTON was first a great General, and then he was a great statesman. GRANT has proved himself a great General, and the same high gifts of firmness, determined purpose, unswerving fidelity, calmness of judgment, justice, moderation and wonderful aptness in the employment of the ability of others, added to a clear common sense approaching to genius, assure us that he will make a President whom we can safely trust. SEYMOUR has had no experience in the administration of Federal affairs, and has always been noted as "infirm of purpose, letting it dare not, wait upon I would." In July, 1863, he made a public speech, very discouraging to every friend of the Government and tending to impair the success of the war. On the same day—GRANT made no speech—but marched his brave soldiers into Vicksburg, and 30,000 enemies of your country surrendered. This is the last great issue of our time; the most momentous ever presented for your verdict. You cannot mistake the issue. The dying words of the brave DOUGLAS in our last conflict were, "There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors." The same issue passed upon by the American people in 1864, is again presented, with added features, more odious and revolting. Then the proposition was, that the "war was a failure," and ought to cease. Now, it is boldly claimed that the rebellion was right, and that JOHN LEE and JEFF. BEAUREGARD, and all the other rebels educated at public expense, and who turned traitors to the Government, which they had sworn to defend—whose hands are yet dripping with the blood of Northern men, who went down to death to save the nation's life—are men of high honor; of whom BLAIR in his speech of acceptance, with irresistible enthusiasm, exclaims:

"What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves under all the rights, honors and dignities of their country such men as LEE and JOHNSTON? What civilized country on earth would fail to do justice to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed, in that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes; in that contest which proved themselves worthy to be our peers."

He should have added—And we wish them to be our masters. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in Alexandria, made his public confession and recantation in these words:

"Many who, like myself, have opposed secession and rebellion, and fancied ourselves wiser than the rebels, I not only, but the Democratic Party, have been wrong. In the present aspect of affairs, I have to confess that it is yet to be decided whether those who fought for the Union have not blundered."

In affairs of State, you know that a blunder is a crime. Now, why the name of BLAIR was nailed with such shouts in a Convention where rebels ruled. Will any but a rebel vote for him? Much surprise is felt that the colored freedmen are voting with their late masters. Why be surprised? When these same masters can come to New-York and rule a Convention of Northern white men, why should they not control their recent negro slaves? Now, we know that perjured oaths and broken vows of fidelity to the Government are no dishonor, that the war against the revolt was a blunder, that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, and the deliberate acts of Congress, are void, and that by force of arms, they are to be swept away at the back of the South, in order to restore them to their ancient rights. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that, by war, the rebels lost all their rights under the Constitution, and that all they can have is of favor. But of what avail are the laws of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court? BLAIR promises "to trample them into dust;" and next will severally follow a claim that the rebels shall be paid for the loss of their slaves. Let us here pause, and ask why they should not be paid? They lost much by the war, and by the proclamation of freedom. If the war was unconstitutional and wrong, then surely the Emancipation proclamation was void, and the law by which money was raised to prosecute the war, are void also. I have presented this issue as the leading Seymour and Blair men have framed it. It is a fair issue—clear, open and bold—there is no dodging this issue. And now, I ask upon this issue, who will vote against GRANT? Will Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, after his recent letter and speech of just rebuke to the South, support SEYMOUR? Every reluctant or our free Government will vote against GRANT. Every cruel jailor who exposed, starved and robbed our prisoned soldiers, will vote against GRANT. Every aider in those crimes against humanity and against civilization, perpetrated at the Libby and at Andersonville, will vote against GRANT. Every commenter of our flag, despiser of our Government and violator of its benign laws, will vote against GRANT. Every rebel-raider from Canada, who robbed and murdered the the defenceless people of St. Albans; every inhuman wretch who plotted to poison your waters, burn your cities, and introduced pestilence into all the North, will vote against GRANT. Every traitor, every conspirator who aided in the murder of Abraham LINCOLN, and the assassination of Secretary SEWARD, will vote against GRANT. And some good men, blinded by party prejudice, or held in bondage by party fears, may vote against GRANT. But tell me, will any father, the blood of whose only son was shed in his country's cause, vote against GRANT? Will any surviving soldier, who endured the perils, and now shares the glories of successful war, vote against GRANT? Will the trustees of the widow and the orphan and the humble laborer, whose little all is in some savings institution, dependent wholly upon income derived from Government bonds, vote against GRANT? Will any Father in the Roman Catholic Church, looking to the welfare of the children of that Church, whose earnings are deposited for safety, and drawing interest from United States securities, vote against GRANT? Will our adopted fellow-citizens, upon whose saving millions of foreign capital have been false to the rights of the poor and humble and could not be trusted. He advocated the justice of paying the fair demands on the Government honorably, and remarked that in '62 when gold was at 250, and the Mexican debt due, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. S. P. CHASE, paid the debt in gold and silver. He objected to paying the national debt at present or all at once; first, because it was not due, and secondly because the South should be made pay its portion, which it is not as yet able to do. The youthful Southern should pay his portion, too, and it would do him good to act as a reminder to his father got from the North. The Democratic Party alleged the debt could never be paid. This was untrue. The country was rapidly growing. In 1812 he manufactures of the country were valued at $198,000,000, while at the present day the City of Philadelphia alone produced $200,000,000 worth. The country was getting rapidly wealthy. Why, no later than a very short time ago, a French lady, Mme. RISTORI, got $250,000 for singing in Italian, what nobody understood [laughter], and Mr. CHARLEY DICKENS drew his $275,000 from the country. Rags and straw were becoming a vast source of revenue, and gold was being dissipated in the territories back West. With the opening of the Pacific Railroad there would be a further development of the resources of the country, and yet men said the debt could not be paid. He gave an amusing description of the recent Tammany Convention in a negative manner, and said no matter what the platform adopted by them may be every Democrat there was ready to swear the principles of the Democratic Party were unchangeable. He laughingly described HORATIO SEYMOUR President, and Rev. Mr. CLAY Clergyman of the Convention, and said that thirty-six distinct platforms were proposed there by several members, and the platform adopted he likened to an elastic suspender, which could fit any way. He argued that GRANT was a statesman in the truest sense of the word, that his speeches spoke for themselves, while the Democrats were all giving explanations, explanatory of the explanations already explained. [Queers.] GRANT was an excellent speaker. He addressed a large Democratic meeting in Tennessee, when asked, "I have no terms except an unconditional surrender, and I am ready to move on your works," and instantly there was a surrender of the opposite army. HORATIO SEYMOUR never made a more effective speech than that. [Laughter.] Let him tell them anything. [Laughter.] I was going to make a speech on the 4th of March, as a candidate. He had got it by telegraph. [Cheers and laughter.] "Fellow-citizens of the United States of America, we have just emerged from a terrible war—a war in which five hundred thousand of your sons and friends went down to death—a war which made cripples men from Maine to California. We fought the rebels in a fair stand-up fight. We conquered her on a hundred fields of blood and carnage. When she surrendered they gave us their parole of honor that they would obey the laws and respect the Constitution of the United States. We had a right to expect they would do so. When I accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention I did so on the distinct issue that we must have peace. Our business interests demanded peace—our country clamors for peace. The little orphan in the South, whose parents were murdered yes.erday by the Kuklux Klan, lifts his little hands imploringly to God and asks for peace. The widow and the distressed, turning to God to-night, ask Him who feeds the orphan and who sees the sparrow fall, to give them peace. And now in that issue the American people have elected him President of the United States, and now WADE HAMPTON, ROBERT TOOMBS, BENJAMIN HILL, Gen. BEAUREGARD, and all you other rebels of the South take notice that if you do not stop plotting treason and murdering Union men in the South, by the eternal God, I will hang higher than Haman. [Loud and boisterous applause, and cries of "Three cheers for Indiana."] In conclusion the speaker admonished the audience of the great importance of the issues of this campaign, and gave a brief description of the history of the party and the Convention which nominated SEYM OUR and BLAIR, suggesting that if elected SEYMOUR might have WADE HAMPTON, Secretary of War, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE FORREST, Secretary of the Interior and BENJAMIN HILL, Secretary of the Treasury. After some further remarks he concluded, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for GRANT.

The Outside Meeting.

The heavy rain which fell incessantly during the evening materially affected the outside meeting. Notwithstanding this, however, many hundreds gathered around the stands, listened to the speeches, and applauded their renunciation of modern Democratic doctrine enthusiastically.

WASHINGTON.

The Overland Mails—Confirmation and Rejection of Supervisors—The Defaulting Post Office Clerk.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Postmaster-General RANDALL returned from New-York this morning, having completed an arrangement for carrying the Overland Mail until the gap between the railroads is closed, which will be within the next eight months, judging from present appearances. The Postmaster-General conferred with Senators MORGAN and COLE, and some of the leading merchants of New-York, and after consideration of the various propositions, it was decided to accept that of the Overland Express Company, whose proposition was on the basis of $1,750,000 per annum for 800 miles service, which was the distance between the termini of the two roads on Oct. 1, the compensation to be reduced *pro rata* with the completion of every fifty miles of road. This will make the contract cost about $750,000, until the roads are joined. By the close of the present month, the distance will be shortened nearly 300 miles. BRIGHAM YOUNG's proposition was considered, but it would cost over $1,000,000 for the same service. Mr. DURANT's proposition, also considered, would cost nearly $1,500,000.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day did quite a day's work in the matter of the Supervisors. He confirmed two and rejected four, as follows:

Confirmed—A. P. TUTTON, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and JOHN LEGRO, for the District of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. Rejected—SENJ. F. TRACY, New-York; JOHN L. SMITH, Indiana; R. F. PATTERSON, Tennessee; JOHN T. CRAMER, North and south Carolina.

In rejecting Mr. TRACY, the Secretary accompanied it with the following very flattering indorsement of his ability and worth:

I have a very high opinion of the ability and entire confidence in the integrity of Mr. TRACY; but, after giving the subject careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that his services will be more valuable to the Government as District-Attorney than as a revenue officer. I feel it, therefore, my duty to decline to appoint him Supervisor. The nomination is herewith returned.

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary Treasury.

Mr. TRACY was not an applicant for the position, and was nominated by Mr. ROLLINS on the sole ground of eminent fitness for the position. Had he been confirmed, it is altogether probable he would have accepted; and had Mr. MCCULLOCH been left free to exercise his best judgment, irrespective of the

the Junta to apply to France for the extradition of GONZALES BRAVO for crimes committed within the provisions of the treaties. Some of the newspapers demand the application of the same measure to the Queen for her robbery of the crown jewels.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

According to a calculation made by an experienced statistician, the number of persons qualified to vote under the law of universal suffrage in Spain will be 3,708,212. It is not probable, however, that more than a third of this number will avail themselves of the privilege. In Madrid out of a population of more than 300,000 only 30,000 voted at the recent election.

THE SUCCESSOR OF ISABELLA.

Although upon the Constituent Cortes will devolve the choice of a new monarch and dynasty, public sentiment is already beginning to anticipate its decision. Among people here there seems to be perfect unanimity of feeling in regard to the selection of Prince ALFRED, son of Queen VICTORIA, with a daughter of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER for Consort. It is useless to reason with them on the obstacles which oppose themselves to the acceptance of the throne by the English Prince, particularly on the score of religion; and it is an equally vain waste of breath to indicate the advantages which would result from the union of Spain and Portugal under a Catholic Sovereign. They look upon the prejudices and jealousies existing between them and the Portuguese as insurmountable, and the location of the capital of the joint countries would in itself, they think, be a sufficient cause for the defeat of the project. The Spaniards would not abandon Madrid, and the Portuguese would be as little likely to give up Lisbon. The idea of having an English Prince as sovereign pleases them, because they think that the choice would lead to the introduction of a large amount of English capital in the country, and the probable cession of Gibraltar to them. In Catalonia, however, the scheme will meet with fierce opposition. The Catalans do not want free trade, and the acceptance of an English Prince and English ideas would naturally be adverse to their economical views and interests.

PROTEST OF THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER.

The papers of last evening publish the text of the protest forwarded to the Queen by the Duc DE MONTPENSIER immediately after his arrest. It is couched in the following terms:

MADAME: Through the medium of the Captain-General of Andalusia we have received the communication of your Royal decision, by which we are ordered to leave the Peninsula as soon as possible, and take up our residence outside Spain. Subsequent telegrams design the steamer *Ville de Madrid* as the medium of our forced voyage, leaving us the choice of residence abroad wherever we may choose to fix it.

We shall not stop to analyse the cause of the difficulties which offered themselves to our disembarkation in Portugal, difficulties which nearly rendered illusory the choice which your Majesty left us of fixing our residence abroad wherever it suited us.

We have thought it advisable to preserve silence in regard to the measure adopted by the Government of your Majesty in our regard. Now, that we are quitting the *Vale de Madrid*, worthy representative of our dear Spain, and that we treads foreign soil, we deem it right to put a term to our Reserve, which might be regarded in the light of an insensible apathy or an humble submission to a merited chastisement.

We shall be very brief, Madame, in what we have to say to your Majesty. The royal order of the 7th of June, indicating no explicit charge against us, we think it useless to waste time in explanations which we should freely enter into if we were frankly accused. Now, the country is agitated, that revolutionists use your name as symbols of their projects, as the object of their machinations, we take to be the foundation of a measure harsh, illegal and oppressive in itself. A measure of proscription based on such motives does not deserve to be discussed. We protest against the order issued by the Government of your Majesty, and the rank which we occupy and the family ties which bind us to the throne, only seem to render its injustice more apparent. We protest against it in the name of our common rights as Spaniards, who live under the Ægis of the general laws of the country, and in the name of the general rights violated by the order issued by your Majesty against the violence which has been exercised toward us in separating us from our dear South.

LISBON, 8 h August, 1868.

MANIFESTO OF THE QUEEN.

ISABELLA has published a long and rambling protest against the revolution, in which she gravely informs the Spanish people that "she reserves all her rights." The document appeared first in the French papers, so that I presume you will be in possession of it before this reaches you. The Provisional Government has published it *in extenso* in the Madrid *Gazette*, prefacing it merely with these few dignified words:

"Donna ISABELLA DE BOURBON has addressed to the Spanish people the subjoined manifesto. The Junta abstains from qualifying it. The nation has pronounced a severe judgment on the acts of her who calls herself its Queen. Let it now judge her declarations."

These few sentences contain all that is necessary to be said. The manifesto is stated to be from the pen of GONZALES BRAVO.

ATROCITIES OF THE ROYAL TROOPS.

A story comes to us from Bejar, a manufacturing town in old Castile, which presents the conduct of the Royal troops in the most atrocious light. It appears that the population of this place is very Liberal, and that on the news of the outbreak in Cadiz, they were among the first to to hoist the revolutionary flag. The Government sent a force of about 1,000 men under the command of Brigadier HANETTI, to reduce them to submission. The inhabitants decided to resist to the last extremity, and barricaded the streets. The Royal troops had two pieces of artillery with them, and under cover of their fire they succeeded in obtaining possession of a portion of the faubourgs, and of a few houses of the town. There their progress was stopped by the gallantry of the defenders of the place, who did not amount to more than a couple of hundred of fighting men. As soon as the Queen's forces entered the faubourgs, they proceeded to the perpetration of acts of the greatest barbarity, such as violating the women and cutting the throats of the old people and children. They moreover destroyed all the property which they could not carry away with them. On retiring they left a good many of their men dead after them, and on their way out in order to revenge their deaths, they threw about twenty of the inhabitants into the river. The people of the town, animated by a different spirit, treated with the greatest humanity the wounded of the enemy who fell into their hands. Such is the story as we get it here, but I am inclined to think that the facts are somewhat exaggerated. At the request of a delegation from the people of Bejar, the Provisional Government is about to institute an inquiry into the circumstances, in order to punish the commanding officer and such others as may be identified as having contenanced or assisted in these outrages. In the meanwhile, in order to mark their admiration of the heroism of the inhabitants, the people of Madrid have substituted for the name of the Plaza del Rey, in the capital, that of the Plaza de Bejar.

The attack of Gen. CALONGE upon Santander was, as you may recollect, marked by circumstances of unnecessary barbarity. Conscious of what he deserved, as soon as the triumph of the revolution was assured, this General left Santander in disguise, but was recognized and apprehended near Burgos. The municipality of the latter place immediately sent word to the Junta at Santander that they held CALONGE at their disposal. The authorities of Santander sent back the following noble reply: "The City of Santander thanks that of Burgos for the offer which it has made to send Gen. CALONGE to them, in order that he may answer for his acts. It pardons him, and all that it desires is that it may never hear his name again." The people who are capable of magnanimity like this, are surely worthy of the blessings of liberty.

CALONGE was sent to the Fort of Santona on the receipt of this answer, but at the Miranda Station he was recognized and stopped by the people. It required the interference of an aid-de-camp of Gen. SERRANO to effect his liberation from their hands and safe transmission to the Fort of Santona, where he is now a prisoner, awaiting the orders of the Government. He will probably be criminally proceeded against for having taken $75,000 from the treasury of Valladolid.

To counterbalance the cruelties practiced by the Royal forces, we have a report of brutalities committed by the people at Antiquerra, in Andalusia, where they pillaged and burnt a convent, sacrificing the lives of several of the nuns.

MINISTERIAL MORALITY IN SPAIN.

When we come to investigate the antecedents and political careers of the men who have held the reins of power in this unfortunate country, under the late dynasty, we cannot but wonder how its fall was so long averted. I question whether any one of them was ever influenced by a feeling of sincere patriotism. But as in political, as in private rascality, there are various degrees, the palm of corruptness must be awarded to GONZALES BRAVO. He began his political career as a furious republican, and in the journal which he edited, the *Guirlanda*, he made the memorable declaration that the greatest pleasure that could be afforded him would be to see a Minister hung. Had he not taken himself out of the country before the revolution got to a head, he bid fair to have enjoyed the spectacle in his own person. He entered office burdened with debt, and he left it a wealthy man. He had been preparing for the crash by secretly transferring his fortune to the French and English funds, months before his downfall. Innumerable stories are told of the shameful means by which he acquired it. The following will suffice as an illustration: On the occasion of his daughter's marriage he had it intimated to the leading functionaries and Governors of Provinces, that presents would be acceptable to the bride, and would give pleasure to the father as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held. The thing was done in such a way that it could not be brought directly home to him, but every one understood the consequences of turning a deaf ear to the hint. The result was that gifts of the most costly kind poured in from every quarter, and the exhibition of them at the wedding contributed to swell the vanity of the Minister. His cynicism of character, however, pierced through all the varnish which he attempted to put on in good society. At a party given at a fashionable house, he was asked what sort of people were those whom the Government had had returned as their candidates for the last Cortes; nobody had ever heard of them either politically or socially. "Oh, they are only third-class passengers," was his significant reply. On another occasion, a friend found him practising with the dumb-bells while he was dictating to a secretary his severe measures against the newspapers. "What are you doing?" said his visitor, struck by a phrase which had fallen from him as he entered. "Doing!" replied BRAVO, "I am giving to my muscles the freedom which I am taking from the Press."

Unprincipled as he was, both as an individual and as a Minister, it is impossible not to concede to him the merit of preëminent ability. I speak of him in the past tense, for he is both morally and politically dead. As an orator he was unrivalled in Parliamentary life, the fertility of his imagination, his varied acquirements, and his great natural eloquence, giving him an immense advantage over his opponents. His audacity of character and his unscrupulousness came in aid of these gifts, and if his self-confidence had not carried him too far, he might still have been directing the destinies of Spain. A statesman, however, in the proper sense of the word, he could never have been. He had no breadth of views, no political experience, and no sense of self-respect. As a popular tribune he might have wielded immense influence, and contributed to the regeneration of his country. Naturally corrupt, however, he yielded to the first temptations that presented themselves, and certainly no Minister that ever preceded him has more justly earned the contempt and execrations of his countrymen.

ISABELLA'S LAST BLUNDER.

From all that I have seen and heard since I have been here, I am satisfied that if the Queen and her husband had returned to the capital immediately after the first outbreak at Cadiz, they might have turned the tide in their favor. Notwithstanding all that they had done to forfeit the respect and confidence of their people, the monarchical veneration which unquestionably exists among the masses, might have been aroused to the point of defending them. But for this their presence was required, for the army finding itself abandoned by its sovereign, showed evidences of discontent, and the infection soon spread among the people. When the latter found that military confidence was shaken, they themselves lost faith and easily lent ear to the persuasions of the Revolutionary Committee. Had the Queen come to Madrid and boldly faced the issue, even the battle of Alcolea might not have proved fatal to her dynasty. There is a leaven of loyalty among the Spaniards which it is difficult to eradicate, and the lower classes of the capital would have probably stood by her in the hour of danger. The worst that could have happened to her would have been her being compelled to abdicate, but then she would have saved by a compromise the interests of her son. The opinion I give here I have heard confirmed by people of advanced liberal views. They were astonished at the easiness of their victory, but still more astonished at an act which enabled them to accomplish more than they had ever aimed at.

Whatever may be asserted to the contrary, I do not believe that it was the fault of the Queen herself that she did not come to Madrid. Whenever her impulses led her that way she was dissuaded from acting upon them by those around her. A good story is told regarding the struggles which she had with herself. I do not, however, vouch for its correctness. On returning from the railway station in one of those fits of indecision which prove her ruin, she wrung her hands and exclaimed "Oh! that I were only a man." "And I, too," joined in the king, without reflecting on the sense of the words which he used. It is said that Her Majesty broke into a laugh in spite of her despondency.

WAIFS AND STRAYS AT THE PALACE.

When an inventory was taken of the effects left in the Palace after the Queen's flight, there were found one million of reals in specie and seventeen millions in Government securities. In MARFORI, the favorite's apartments six thousand douros (dollars) were discovered. One of these volunteers, a poor, ragged fellow, who accompanied the officials in their search, found a silver fork which had been forgotten on a table. Holding it up and showing it to the person appointed to take the inventory, he innocently said: "Ah, if that had only been a cigar." The Madrid people glory in the fact that scarcely a case of theft has occurred since the outbreak of the revolution. God knows there is poverty enough among the unfortunate working classes of the capital to justify them in helping themselves to some of the property which the public thieves had forgotten behind them.

In spite of the efforts under the pall, the crown and sceptre and a few jewels were found. They were packed up to be carried off secretly. The crown diamonds will of course never be recovered. These the Queen had taken care to send away before she left the country.

FORTUNE OF ISABELLA.

When the Infanta was married to the Comte DE GIRGENTI, her mother's fortune was estimated at 120,000,000 of reals, or about $1,250,000. Of this the Infanta received 30,000,000 of reals for her dowry, 17,000,000 of which were found in the palace. The remainder of the Queen's fortune is invested in the French and English funds. The above estimate does not include the value of the crown diamonds, which is immense. The Spaniards console themselves for their loss by the reflection that ISABELLA was a happy riddance at any price.

Mr. Gladstone's Address to the Electors of Southwest Lancashire.

The following is Mr. GLADSTONE's address to the electors of Southwest Lancashire:

GENTLEMEN: From you, the electors of the Southwestern division of the County of Lancaster, I solicit a renewal of the trust which was confided to me in 1865, in a manner demanding from me peculiar gratitude, by the constituency of the entire Southern division.

I then came before you as the advocate of a policy of trust in the people, tempered by prudence, and averse to violent and hasty change.

In the spirit of that profession, I was a party in 1866 to proposals for the extension of the franchise, which I thought the smallest that could meet the just claims of the unenfranchised classes, and which were studiously limited in order if possible to disarm jealousy, prejudice, and fear.

We were met by an opposition, not, indeed as direct, but yet as powerful and destructive, as was ever offered to any measure. At length a point was reached at which the Government of Earl RUSSELL found that the resignation of their offices appeared to be the most becoming method by which they could secure the early triumph of reform.

We resigned accordingly. The result was that the opponents of reduction in the franchise took office, and found themselves compelled by the public sentiment, after much vacillation, to make proposals on that subject, which, though not only narrow, but strongly reactionary in the shape in which they were presented to Parliament, issued in the passing of a measure much larger and more liberal than that which in 1866 we were told, by the highest authority, would *reduce our institutions to the pattern of the American Republic.*

From the extensive, though unequal, enfranchisement which has thus been secured for the people, past experience and all present signs lead me to anticipate increased strength for our institutions, and a more vigorous march both of legislative and administrative policy.

The bills which have been passed, and especially that relating to England, introduced by the Government, but amended and almost transformed by the Opposition, present the marks of conflicting hands at work, and lend a doubtful aspect to a settlement which ought to have been conclusive. One point, indeed, I fear that the experience of the present year already proves to be, not only of great, but also of pressing importance. In 1867, 289 gentlemen voted that the borough franchise, founded on rated occupation, should be enjoyed alike, whether the rate were laid on owner or on the occupier. The rejection of this proposal by Parliament, under the menace of the Government to drop the bill if it were carried, has led to grievous inconvenience and vexation in a large number of boroughs. These you will readily believe that we, who struggled hard to avert them, shall be not less anxious, under more favorable auspices, to remove.

The rapid growth of wealth, especially among the classes of the greatest activity and enterprise, has led, for a number of years past, to a diminished watchfulness, outside the walls of Parliament, respecting the great and cardinal subject of economy in the public charges, and the relation between the income of the State and its expenditure. I earnestly desire that the paramount interest of the lately enfranchised classes in thrifty administration may operate powerfully to bring about a change. This tendency cannot but be strengthened by the present decline of the permanent revenue, and by the addition, since the present Government took office, of three millions (in round numbers) to the public charges, apart from the demands of the Abyssinian war. This increase has extended not less to the civil than to the military and naval departments. In my opinion, it has not been justified either by the wishes of the country or by the demands of the public service.

I perceive with satisfaction that attention has of late been increasingly directed to the local charges of the country. Their amount, the manner of their incidence, and the means provided for their administration and control appear to demand careful consideration. It will, in my opinion, be just and politic to allow to rate-payers, by the principle of representation, a control over the country expenditure.

No question is at the present day more complicated by differences of opinion than that of public education. But all are agreed both upon its vital importance and upon its pressing urgency. In the year 1860, Earl RUSSELL, for the Government of Lord MELBOURNE, placed upon official record the desire of Her Majesty that the rights of conscience should be respected, and that the youth of this country should be religiously brought up. Further measures are certainly required to establish and secure the first of these great principles; and they need not, in my opinion, involve the slightest disparagement to the second. I think that *the declaration of Earl Russell still marks the proper basis of national policy in education for the three Kingdoms.* But it has become increasingly desirable that the State should stand clearly apart from responsibility for the teaching of particular and conflicting creeds in schools aided by grants from any national fund.

There are many subjects of public moment, some of them especially affecting your great and varied interests, which I am unable to notice within the limits of this address.

For at this time the question, or group of questions, overshadows all the rest. The state of Ireland and the actual temper of no small portion of its people toward the throne and Government of the United Kingdom, imperatively demand the care of all public men and all good citizens who would seek, not merely to live by expedients from day to day, but, looking onward into the future, to make provision, as far as human means avail, for the strength, concord and stability of the Empire.

The object of a truly liberal policy is by equitable but decided measures to make the name of law in Ireland respected as it is in Great Britain; to make it respected by making it loved; and to create this attachment by creating in the national mind the conviction that law is a friend and not an enemy—the friend of every class, but especially of those classes which have the greatest need of its protection.

The present House of Commons has four times been called upon to suspend the act for securing personal liberty in Ireland, but it has not forgotten the work of improvement in that country.

In 1866, the Government of Earl RUSSELL addressed itself to one absolutely vital portion of this work, by introducing a Land bill, for securing to tenants the value of their improvements, which the obstruction of the Ministers now in power prevented from passing into law.

But this year those Ministers, rightly judging that the necessity of coercion did not impair the obligations of justice, very deliberately proposed a policy for Ireland, did not shrink from the questions of education and religion, asked to establish in the capital of the Empire a Roman Catholic University, and declared their readiness to recognize the principle of religious equality in Ireland by a great change in the *status* of the unendowed clergy of that country, provided always that the Established Church should be maintained in its integrity. In this statement, for the sake of accuracy, I have adhered as nearly as may be to the language which they used.

We thought that Ministers had mistaken alike the interests and the convictions of the country; we refused to open a new source of discord through the establishment by the State of any denominational University; we repudiated the policy of universal endowment; and, agreeing with the Government that the question was ripe, we prop sed a counterplan of disestablishment of the existing Church, with strict regard to the rights of property and to vested interests, but without establishing any other Church, and with a general cessation of State endowments for religious purposes.

The Church of Ireland is the Church of a minority, insignificant in numbers. True, while insignificant in numbers, that minority is great in property, in education and in power. All this does not amend, but aggravate the case; for if a National Church be not the Church of a nation, it should, at least, be the Church of the poor. *Every argument which can now be used in favor of civil establishments of religion is a satire on the existence of the Church in Ireland.*

But while that Establishment is thus negative for good, it misapplies the funds meant for the advantage of the nation at large. It remains as the memorial of every past mischief and oppression; it entitles religious controversy by infusing into it the sense or the spirit of political injustice; and it carries the polemical temper into the sphere of social life and public affairs. Nor need we feel surprise when we find that since the penal laws began to be repealed, the relative number of Protestants in Ireland appears to have declined.

In the removal of this Establishment I see the discharge of *a debt of civil justice, the disappearance of a national, almost a world-wide reproach, a condition indispensable to the success of every effort to secure the peace and contentment of that country*; finally, relief to a devoted clergy from a false position, cramped and beset by hopeless prejudice, and the opening of a free career to their sacred ministry.

This is a great change, and it can only be effected with the aid of much energetic and much considerate support.

In the manner of proceeding we ought, I think, to be governed by three considerations,—a regard for Irish interest and feelings, an enlarged equity toward those who would lose in point of civil privilege, and a careful heed to the spirit of equal dealings throughout the detailed arrangements.

After all that these rules can warrant has been done, there may remain a considerable property at the disposal of the State. The mode of its application can only, in my judgment, be suggested to Parliament by those who, as a Government, may have means and authority to examine fully the provisions now made by law for the various public and social wants of Ireland, and to compare in each case both the urgency of the demand and the facility of meeting it with general legislation. It would, however, ill consist with the principle of the measure for which we are now contending, if the State, having disestablished the Church, were to apply its funds to the teaching of religion in any other form.

To sum up this great subject—

Rest as we are by common consent we cannot. Endowment of all, since the events of the last session, is out of the question. Retrenchment in the emolution of the existing Church, by reduction of its spiritual offices, has been proposed by a Royal Commission; but I do not learn, from the latest and most authentic declarations of the Ministry, that they adopt that, or, indeed, any other method of proceeding. Of the Opposition, gentlemen, we have done our part. The matter now rests with you. One path, at least, lies before you, broad, open and well defined. One policy has advocates who do not shrink from its avowal. *It is the policy of bringing absolutely to an end the civil establishment of the Church of Ireland.* I have received the solemn sanction of the representatives whom the nation chose in 1865. For this line of action, the only one just, and the only one available, I confidently ask your approval.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your grateful and faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

HAWARDEN, Oct. 9.

Conspiracy at Constantinople.

The *Journal des Débats* copies from a St. Petersburg journal a statement that on the 23d September, a conspiracy was discovered, and some conspirators seized, at Constantinople. One of the arrested persons was a Russian, and another a Greek subject. The idea of the conspiracy was to place on the throne MOURAD EFFENDI, the Sultan's heir apparent, and it is alleged he is implicated, a firman signed by him having been found. The Government is said to have tried vainly to keep the matter secret. Gen. IGNATIEFF applied in vain to have the Russian tried by the Ambassadorial Tribunal, and diplomatic difficulties were consequently expected, especially as the Embassy was alleged to be also in some way compromised in the affair. The party of Young Turkey have the credit of this strange conspiracy. FUAD PASHA is described as too ill to see anyone.

The Czar's Visit to Warsaw.

From the Daily News, Oct. 10.

Letters from Warsaw of the 29th ult. and the last post, state that, although it had been announced that the Emperor would arrive at 11 o'clock in the morning, he did not, in fact, arrive till 11 at night. The Police, who had urged the population to testify its joy by flags and decorations, afterward countermanded these manifestations. It was evidently desired to prevent the preparations from being made too early, for at 7 o'clock in the evening Police agents went to all the heads of houses to announce the approaching arrival of the Czar. This time they not only asked for the exhibition of flags and decorations—they ordered at the same time an illumination. The latter, was, however, only of a second-rate order. On the day after his arrival the Czar attended the Russian Church. The most respectable part of the population stays against provincial factions, North and South. We sacrificed political power in nearly all the States, counties and towns in our great Middle States, in the vain effort to avert civil strife, and when that failed, we have shed more Democratic blood in the war, which we sought to avert, and which our political adversaries managed, than they gave to the same cause. And to-day there gather in our ranks more—many more—of the sacred survivors of the common soldiers of that war than all the Republicans can boast. Those gallant veterans are for pacification, and we are for pacification. War is no longer necessary. The arbitrament of war and no longer any excuse. We want peace. We want restored harmony. We would give back self-government to all parts of our country; and believe it can be safely done. We want our costly armaments reduced, now that they are no longer necessary. We want the industries of the North to be revived in order that our business may be improved and our taxes lightened. We want labor relieved from the unnecessary burdens which weigh it down. We want trade to be liberalized, and all our industries to be once more enfranchised. We want the prosperity for our whole people, which is the natural fruit of the institutions of our fathers.

Fellow-citizens, it is a false calumny that we desire to overthrow the pernicious systems of our adversaries—their government by force or by fraud in the Southern States, their supremacy of the negro over the white citizen—by any but the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box. To resist by lawful and peaceful measures the practical revolution which the Republicans are gradually accomplishing. We and our candidates are pledged to restore and not to destroy the Republic.

Fellow-Democrats of New-York, we call on you to make a grand and final rally.

Your standard-bearer in the national contest, who would gladly have laid down the honor of a victory already achieved, advances with your flag to the forefront of the battle. We appeal to the 400,000 Democrats of New-York—one and all—to gather around him. Our example will animate to new vigor our comrades in other States. Two and a half millions of Democrats, under our chosen leaders, with our organization unbroken, with our masses compact, with our old and honored flag floating proudly over us, will join in our shout, and, we trust, victorious struggle for constitutional government and civil liberty.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Chairman of the State Committee.
WM. CASSIDY, Secretary.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Thirteenth Day's Session—Consecration of Churches—Reports and Amendments—Election of a Missionary Bishop—Christian Education—A Remonstrance—The Russo-Greek Church, &c.

Rev. Dr. MASON read morning service, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop KEMPER. Minutes of last day's proceedings were read and approved of.

The Committee on Elections suggested the propriety of granting leave of absence for the remainder of the session to Deputies BARRINGTON, of Rhode Island; WHEELER and BRIGGS, of New-Hampshire; HERBERT, of Georgia, and PAGE and ROBERTS, of Illinois. Granted.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT read a report from the Committee on Canons in favor of leaving out the words "Bishop of this Church" in line 3 of section 3 of Canon 9. This amendment was adopted.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.

Judge BATTLE, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Canons, submitted the following draft of a canon in regard to the consecration of the Protestant Episcopal Churches:

First—The form of consecration of a church or chapel shall not be used in any case before sufficient evidence be handed to the Bishop that the building to be consecrated, and the lands on which it stands are free from debt or other pecuniary liability, and that the title to such building and lands is secured to the person or persons or corporation authorized by the laws of the State or Territory in which it is situated, to hold property for the diocese, parish or congregation.

Second—Such building and land shall not be incumbered or alienated by mortgage or sale by the parties aforesaid, without the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese in which they are situated.

Third—A church or chapel once consecrated to the service of Almighty God shall be separated from unhallowed, worldly or common uses; and it shall not be removed or dispersed or, closed, unless permission be first obtained from the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese in which it is situated.

This draft was laid on the table.

REPORTS AND AMENDMENTS.

The Secretary then read three messages from the House of Bishops. The first announced their nonconcurrence in the proposed amendment to canon 9, title I; the second transmitted the report of the Committee of Bishops on Christian Education; the third announced their concurrence in the resolution of the House of Deputies to add a new cycle to the Prayer Book, and omit the one last expired.

A report was read from the Committee of Canons by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, to the effect that it is inexpedient to add to the fourth article of the Constitution the words, "or by the Bishop himself of some other diocese," or any phrase of equivalent meaning.

Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Pennsylvania, obtained leave for the Committee of Canons to withdraw the draft of a canon reported by them in regard to Federative Councils, with a view of adding another proviso to it.

The report of the Committee on the General Theological Seminary was read in by Rev. Dr. SMELTON, of Western New-York. It contained among many other things of minor interest, a list of nominations for Trustees of the Seminary, accompanied by a resolution for their confirmation. Adopted.

MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

At noon the order of the day was taken up, being the election of a Missionary Bishop for Oregon and Washington Territory; and after several delegates had eulogized the conduct and career of the candidate nominated by the House of Bishops, Rev. BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS, of Germantown, Penn., a vote was taken by dioceses and orders, and that gentleman was elected unanimously.

The "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" was then sung with impressiveness by the whole house, giving thanks to God for the election of the Bishop.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Rev. Dr. DE KOVEN read the report of the Committee on Christian Education, which gave a very interesting statistics of the number of schools, teachers and pupils under the influence of the church in the ten Southern southwestern States. Accompanying this report was a series of six resolutions, in view of the destitution in the South, recommending the appointment of a joint commission to raise funds for the establishment of schools; the commission to have the power of appointing local committees in each diocese to carry on the work; the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the whole subject of theological study and school education; report to the General Convention; the establishment of Christian schools in every parish where it may be practicable; asserting that the work of planting the church in cities and towns where it is not already established may be carried on economically by opening schools in chapel school-houses, where the children may be instructed during the week, and can meet with their elders, on Sundays, for worship; recommending the appointment of a Committee on Christian Education in every diocese to consider the best means of establishing and securing the efficiency of Christian schools; and recommending to the prayerful consideration of Churchmen the subject of training candidates for the ministry, and to be voluntarily bound to go where the Church needs them, and to teach without other pay than their maintainance.

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN proposed and it was resolved to make these resolutions the order of the day for to-day (Thursday) at noon.

The usual message was then sent by the House at 1 P. M., during which the testimonials of the newly-elected Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory were signed by the Deputies.

A REMONSTRANCE.

A very lengthy printed memorial of sundry Presbyterian ministers of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was offered, the purpose was to remonstrate with that venerable body against the superior favor shown the Methodist brethren in opening the door of admission to the communion. The memorial was signed by R. VAN VINKELENAN, S. T. D., (Dutch Reformed;) ULRICH SCHOENBERGER, Ph. D., University of Heidel, (German Reformed;) JAMES WILSON, D. D., LL. D., (Presbyterian, New School;) JOHN KNOX SMITH, D. D., (Presbyterian, Old School;) CALVIN DE FOY, M. A., and many others. The memorialists, after alluding to the fact of their being followers of JOHN WESLEY, and had cultivated a sufficient animosity to the peculiar views of their great reformer and friend, JOHN CALVIN, were afraid that as little had been said of accounting for them, unless they now speak, their application (if hereafter made) will not be so favorably regarded when the Methodists shall have entered in and taken possession of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The following are the most interesting extracts:

"Although not now ready with one bound to leap into your fold, we feel that we, too, have a claim on your consideration, and do not wish to be treated as neither being in the limits of the Church of Christ, nor as likely to become a part of it. (If we are not now,) when upon due reflection, we discover the clown, something wanting. We Presbyterians, in our several branches, all trace our history to the Reformation, and to the light that poured the fathers of your Church in England were providentially indebted for light, sympathy and cooperation to the leaders of ours, which aid was acknowledged without grudging, though we learn that some of the present day among you are either ignorant of the fact, or for some cause are not free in confessing it. We claim that the Reformation which was begun at the instance of your honored and sainted predecessors, and was continued as far as the circumstances of the times allowed for a good part of a century, was not interrupted by any act of ours. During all that time no whisper of the invalidity of our ministry and ordinances was heard to disturb the concord between us.

"The call to a reunion between the severed branches of the Reformed Church as it proceeds from your communion comes intimately blended with the denial of our claim to fellowship as we are, and with the demand that we shall, in effect, acknowledge that we have not had an authorized ministry or valid sacraments among us. Now, here is a difficulty, which we feel to be for some of you, but on our part also. We submit to your wisdom whether ministers solemnly set apart to the work of the Gospel, even if it were not in all things according to the most primitive form, unless it were in their own judgment marked by vital defect, would have a right to treat their own authority as a nullity. To claim that all that we have been doing for three hundred years in the name of Christ, with so many visible proofs of His favor, is what we dare not do without clearer proofs from Scripture and reason than we have yet seen. Is it to be considered as sacrilege to reiterate a baptism when the essentials have a ready been observed? Has not your Church solemnly allowed the validity of lay baptism? How, then, can we be expected, even for the sake of union, to say, in word or deed, that our preaching has been without authority, and our sacraments not those of Christ's institution? Others may not view it in the same light; but for us to seek Episcopal ordination as essential to a continuance of our ministerial labors would be trifling with sacred things. The principles which lead to the demand in question are principles of confusion and doubt and discord, instead of union and peace and love. Where questions of transmitted authority in State or in Church are concerned, the necessities of the case require that a limit should be put somewhere to the endeavor to fix the right in unsettling or doubtful claims.

As before intimated, we hold the memory of CALVIN in high esteem, and with more or less faithfulness preserve and cherish many of the same truth which he set forth. But it may relieve the anxiety of some to say that we do not feel bound to follow his example in contending for the Gospel as it and when he burned SERVETUS. We would not be guilty of so severe a thing as to think of the reformer without calling to mind his victim, or to state that the letters of MELANCTHON show even this act in a more amiable divine to have been so far a man of his own age as to say that CALVIN, in the act in question, had done not only an allowable but praiseworthy thing. We think that many are the true doctrines of grace, in which alone all the glory which God claims is ascribed to him. If certain parts of the system are obscure, not readily received, and even seeming to have been dangerous consequences, in this we see nothing but what Peter said of his brother Paul's epistles—as containing some things hard to be understood, which the ignorant and unstable turned to be a scourge.

"This leads us to observe that we are attracted to your Church by finding how much we agree with your doctrine as set forth in the Articles of Religion, not that things are all brought out in the systematic and full manner in which they are in our forms, but yet in a way to satisfy us. Moreover, we read that those views of man's state by nature, and his recovery by the Gospel were held generally by your divines for two generations, and that, somehow, the adoption of the adverse system, which reaches a different creed of sacraments and ministerial powers, was speedily followed by the ruin of the Church and State. What connection there may be between the two events we think it worth inquiring, though our reference to the subject is only to suggest doubts whether the silent or formal setting aside of the Articles, and the teaching founded on it, will bring about the better day for which we sigh.

We respectfully ask whether the attainment of visible unity among those who call themselves Christians is of any real account unless it be connected with agreement in the truth as it is in Jesus, and in the exercise of the real graces of the Spirit; and whether we are not more likely to attain the outward oneness, so far as that is possible on earth, by making the pursuit of it quite subordinate to the pursuit of Divine knowledge and heavenly love. Is there enough of humility, faith, self-denial, zeal and charity in the branches of the dissevered Church of Christ to render a general union safe for the ends of preserving and diffusing the truth of the Gospel? The coalescing of all the parts of Christendom according to the ecclesiastical theory, would, no doubt, be a grand sight; it would be the Kingdom of God coming with observation, having great glory in the eyes of men; but our blessed Lord teaches us to labor first for the Kingdom of God within us; and when through His Spirit poured out in answer to the prayers of His people that is more perfected, it will be more manifested in the various forms which His Divine Providence shall dictate.

THE RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. MASON desired to ask the leave of the House to print the report in relation to the Russo-Greek Church before it is brought into the Convention. He asked the privilege on behalf of the Committee having the matter in charge. Agreed to.

THE PRAYER BOOK

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, moved that the resolutions in relation to the alterations of the Prayer Book, be made the special order of the day for Thursday at noon. Adopted.

ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

The question of a reconsideration of the vote adopting, on the part of the House, an amendment proposed by the Committee on Canons, of the canons concerning the election of Assistant Bishops, came up for discussion.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, moved that the vote on the question of reconsruction be taken up by dioceses. This was agreed to, and the vote when thus taken, decided it should not be considered.

TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

The report of the Committee on Ministerial Support was read by Mr. BARKER, of Virginia. The report alluded to the pay of ministers, and said that it is useless to enter into a consideration of the relative values of gold in 1850 and 1868, while we have the gold in hand. The main thing to be considered in relation to the work of clergymen is that they go to the task of spreading the Gospel as a matter of duty, regardless of remuneration—that their work should be of duty rather than of charity. The following resolutions accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be requested to present prominently in a pastoral letter the sufferings and wants of the clergy of the Church in many portions of our country, and of the vital necessity for prompt and effectual relief.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the laity of this House it is the solemn and urgent duty, resting upon all the lay members of the Church to make systematic and constant efforts for the better maintenance of the clergy, and while each diocesses of course will be free to adopt the plan best suited to its condition and circumstances, it is recommended, that in every parish on some one or more of the festivals of the Church annually—one portion of the funds thus collected to be given to the minister of the parish, and the remainder to be sent to the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee, to be distributed among the clergy of the Southern Missionary Dioceses.

A morning debate ensued as to the most practicable method of providing for the wants of the clergy. The report and resolutions were recommitted.

THE NEXT CONVENTION—MESSAGES.

At this stage of the proceedings a message from the House of Bishops was received, concurring in the resolution passed by the lower House, fixing Baltimore as the next place of holding the Triennial Convention. Other messages were received, one of which read:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops does not concur in the amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the Constitution proposed; the latter, for the reason that while the House is not inclined to interpose unreasonable obstacles of the subdivision of dioceses, it does not deem it prudent to remove from the Constitution of the Church all limitation as to the number of clergy and parishes requisite for the division of a diocese, and that the House asks for the appointment of a Committee of Conference.

SUBDIVISION OF DIOCESES.

With regard to the proposal of Rev. Dr. MULCHAHEY, of Massachusetts, Chairman of a special Committee on the subdivision of dioceses into provinces, so as to allow all the dioceses within any State to form themselves into a provincial synod, the senior Bishop in such State to be the presiding Bishop in each province, and the Bishops therein shall decide to form such province. Hon. BENJAMIN B. EDMONDS moved to postpone the standing rule of the House restricting the debate to ten minutes, to three minutes to each of the ten points presented by him in opposition to Dr. MULCHAHEY's proposal, and moved to lay the points undiscussed on the table for the present, owing to its being near the hour of sojournment.

It having been announced that the proposed canon of Dr. MULCHAHEY will come up for debate on Friday, the House adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Startling Disclosures—Democratic Naturalization Papers Forged by the Wholesale—Serious Charges Against Benj. B. Rosenberg—He is Twice Arrested and Held to Bail.

United States Marshal MURRAY has, for some time past, had his eye on the numerous naturalization offices in the vicinity of the City Hall, at some of which certain information led him to believe that fraudulent naturalization papers were daily issued in large numbers. Within the past three weeks he has obtained many evidences that such was the case, the nature of which, in some cases, he declines to make public until the attempt is made to swear in votes upon them. In one case, however, he yesterday sprung his trap upon a man who, if the charges against him are sustained, has committed felonies, for each of which he may be confined at hard labor for five years.

At No. 6 Centre-street, in the casement, is an office, over the entrance to which hangs a sign with the following inscription:

N

bankrupt's discharge, in which he alleged that the bankrupt had concealed his estate and effects—had therefore sworn falsely in schedule B—had also neglected to deliver to the assignee property, books, papers, &c., that belonged to him, and had not mentioned in the same property in his schedules; and further that the bankrupt had changed his name with fraudulent intent, and lastly he had falsely sworn that his wife was carrying on a certain business, and not he himself.

Held by the Court—That the specifications filed in opposition to the discharge were all of them too vague and general, and were insufficient.

EXECUTIONS DECLARED VOID—KNOWLEDGE OF INSOLVENCY.

In the matter of James Black and William Secor, bankrupts.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This case comes before the Court on testimony taken by the Register, under an order of reference, on the questions as to whether certain executions, issued against the bankrupts, and the levies thereunder are valid, as against the assignee in bankruptcy, and whether such executions are liens, entitled to preference in payment only of certain funds in the hands of the late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. Within the principles laid down by this Court in its decision in this matter, made March 10, 1868, in regard to the execution issued on the judgment recovered by Thomas P. Secor, against the bankrupts, there is no room to doubt, on the evidence, that the levies under the two executions issued on the two judgments recovered by Dean and Caldwell, are void as against the assignee in bankruptcy. At the time the executions were issued, the judgments were owned by and had been assigned to A. Stuart Black, and he caused the executions to be issued. The facts established which make the levies under these executions void are: (1.) That the judgment debtors were insolvent when the executions were issued. (2.) That they suffered their property to be taken by the Sheriff on these executions, with intent to give a preference to A. Stuart Black. (3.) That A. Stuart Black had reasonable cause to believe at the time that the debtors were insolvent, and that a fraud on the Bankruptcy act was intended. As to the execution of the judgment in favor of the Gardners, there is not sufficient evidence to show that the creditors had reasonable cause to believe that the debtors were insolvent. The levy under that execution was, therefore, not invalid. That execution bound the property from the time it came into the hands of the Sheriff, and when the prior invalid levies are set aside it comes into full operation. I allow the Sheriff's bill, as proved, at $856 49. On the decisions made by the Sate Courts, the Sheriff is entitled to poundage on a levy at the time he makes the levy. The order directing of the fund in the hands of the Sheriff, in accordance with this decision, will be settled on notice to all parties interested.

For bankrupts, H. P. Townsend; for petitioning creditor, Chas. H. Smith.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

Yesterday was the first actual working day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the present session, several cases of murder and assault and battery being presented for consideration.

THE BENDEN MURDER.

John P. Benden, formerly a Police officer, but afterward an employe in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was arraigned for the murder of a fellow-workman. He pleaded "guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," and as there were circumstances of justification connected with the case, the Court discharged the prisoner, remarking that there was on the face of the papers no evidence that would convict him.

THE JOHNSON MURDER.

A young negro named Thomas Johnson was charged with having killed a woman by beating her with a club. When arraigned he offered a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," which was accepted. It was submitted by counsel for the defence that the testimony of physicians would show that the woman died from natural causes, and not from the blows inflicted by the prisoner. In order to allow time for examination of the physicians, sentence was deferred until Friday.

THE NICHOLSON WIFE MURDER.

Patrick Nicholson was arraigned for murdering his wife. He pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and asked an allowance of time to present evidence of previous good character and other mitigating circumstances. He was therefore remanded until Friday.

THE M'CREADY CASE.

The case of The People against Sergt. Robt. McCready and Officers Patrick McCauley and John Sheehan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, for assault and battery, was then called up for trial.

The details of the matter have already been given to the public, but repeated, briefly, the circumstances as alleged by the prosecution, were these: At about 11 o'clock on the night of the 22d ult., the accused went into the saloon kept by Michael Baust, in Two-and-a-half-street, near First-avenue, (being in citizens' dress at the time,) and asked for some lager-beer. Mr. Baust told them that he had no lager, but would give them wine or soda, and they called for wine. This was furnished twice around, McCready knocking his over the first time and spilling it on the floor. A conversation then occurred relative to politics, McCready inquiring who was to be the next President. Baust replied, "Seymour is my man;" to which McCready retorted, "And Grant is mine," at the same time seizing Baust by the collar and declaring him to be a prisoner. The wife of the saloon proprietor, the bar-keeper, and others, then attempted to rescue Baust, when the officers "pitched in" and a general fight followed, in the course of which Baust's eye was blacked, and his wife severely beaten. Other officers were then called, and all the parties who had been engaged in the conflict with the officers were arrested, and locked up until the morning, when they were taken before Justice Barbelli, but the officers refused to press the complaint, the prisoners were discharged. When the case was called, Mr. Spencer asked for a brief postponement of the trial, on the ground of his not being prepared with the defence, but the Court declined to allow the postponement, and urged the case on. Counsel accused the authorities of hurrying this matter at this juncture for political effect, expecting thereby to strengthen the local Democracy greatly in the approaching election. Sergt. McCready demanding a separate trial, it was resolved to try him at once, and his comrades afterward.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, opened the prosecution, and then introduced Michael Baust, Cornelia Baust, Capt. John J. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, Wilhelm Dihl, Patrolman Shillinkecht, Michael Gabriel, Andrew Eggers and Jacob Schmidt to prove his theory.

The defence was then opened by Mr. Spencer, who insisted that the complainant Baust and his friends were the real assailants on the occasion referred to, and that all the prisoner did was in self-defence, while endeavoring to arrest the disorderly parties who attacked him.

Sergt. Delamater, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was in charge of the Station-house when the defendants brought in their prisoners, Officers Malloy and Axtell, of the same Precinct, who witnessed part of the conflict between the parties, testified on behalf of the defence. The latter swore that the officers were being assaulted by the complainant and his friends when they were summoned to the scene. Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, testified to the excellent general character of Sergt. McCready and his peaceable disposition.

John McGaw, one of the clerks of Justice Mansfield's Court, testified to the proceedings at the Court on the morning after the arrest, and to the refusal of Sergt. McCready to prosecute his prisoners, whom he said had been guilty of disorderly conduct.

Mr. Henry J. Vandervoort, the veteran Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, was called to testify to the fact that the name of the complainant—Baust—was written B-a-u-s-t in the indictment, which he did.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 21.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Breen vs. Whitfield; granted, unless defendant stipulates to admit the items of plaintiff's count, &c.

Baldwin et al. vs. Crane et al.; Purdy vs. Mack et al.; granted, with $10 costs.

Winkler vs. Bohn; Van Pelt vs. Brown et al.; granted, unless defendant appear on 10th November, at 10 A. M., and submits to an examination and pays $10 costs of motion.

In re the application of Geo. R. Bunting vs. Wm. F. Browne et al.; Chas. Wall et al. vs. C. C. Ellis et al.; granted and reference ordered.

In re Edward E. Humphrey, a lunatic; order granted directing Committee to pay, &c.

Markle vs. The First National Bank of Kingston; the defendant may have the case transferred to Dutchess County, &c.

Martin vs. King; Lewis vs. Cornell; Dodge vs. Dodge; Balhunger vs. Sinsheimer.

Grotjean vs. The Syracuse Peat and Marl Company; taxation must be set aside, and the defendants to recover costs.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Townshend vs. Tobett; denied, without costs.

REFERENCE ORDERED.

In the matter of the petition of John McGlown, for payment of money.

By Judge Cardozo.

Elmore P. Ross, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company, vs. Putnam W. Brown; motion granted, reducing bail to $40,000, without prejudice to a further application to reduce, upon proof of inability to furnish that amount, &c.

David Valentine et al. vs. Moses E. Luddington; the motion, on the merits, ought to be denied, I think, but without prejudice to release the defendant from custody, under the order; $7 costs, to abide the event.

Pruyn, &c., vs. Saltes et al.; order granted.

Before Judge Barnard.

Wm. B. Astor vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion granted and injunction vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 21.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

John R. Ingelsirom vs. The Buffalo City Insurance Company; motion granted, without costs.

Joseph R. Laurent vs. Adele Janbert; motion granted and cause referred.

Miles Springham et al. vs. Henry Cohn; granted, without costs.

Francis L. B. Mahew vs. James Turner et al.; granted, without costs.

Abel Graham vs. Frederick P. James.

Susannah Bennet vs. Alfred S. Cook; granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

John Preston et al. vs. Henry Weil et al.; granted without costs.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company vs. Henry Weil et al.; granted, without costs.

John Preston vs. R. J. Wright et al.; granted, without costs.

Eleanor F. Bishop vs. Nathaniel C. Bishop; granted, and Thomas E. Bennett appointed a referee to take testimony, &c.

Lake T. Merrill vs. Charles Walsh; granted and cause referred.

Catherine Coles vs. Andrew Coles; granted and referee appointed.

Hermon Sturm vs. The Great Western Insurance Company.

MOTIONS DENIED AND DISMISSED.

Elijah Purdy vs. Robert Abbott; injunction vacated and set aside and dissolved, with $10 costs to defendant.

Wm. T. Harrison et al. vs. Edward H. Smith; denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff.

Henry W. Derby vs. Moses Saur; dismissed, with $7 costs. The same decision in the second action.

Lydia C. Smith vs. James T. Lloyd; let an attachment issue unless the defendant shall appear in court and submit to an examination on Nov. 6, 1868, at 10:30 A. M., with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appearing for the people:

Thomas White was arraigned for stealing a quantity of oil worth $60, which was found upon a truck which he was driving. It appeared, however, that the prisoner was acting merely for a third party, and did not know that the property had been stolen. He was therefore discharged by the Court.

John Lord and William Irving were arraigned, charged with robbery, when the former pleaded guilty of petty larceny and was remanded for sentence. Irving demanded a separate trial, which was deferred for a time.

Charles Wood was charged with stealing a valuable horse, and, upon pleading "guilty," was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Rose McMullen, a domestic servant, was tried for stealing about $50 worth of clothing and other articles from her employer, but, as the testimony was insufficient to convict, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was discharged.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and, upon stating that they had concluded their labors, they were discharged, with the thanks of the Court. The Grand Jury presented an opinion favorable to the Citizens' Association and its representatives, but the presentment was suppressed, on the ground that it was informal in its construction.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

A SHERIFF'S OFFICE SUIT.

Helen E. K. Smith vs. *John McNamee.*—This was a suit brought against the Ex-Sheriff by plaintiff to recover the value of household goods which defendant seized on the 27th of September, 1865. Plaintiff set forth that the goods seized were her personal property, and did not belong to her husband, whose debts the seizure was made to pay. It appeared the amount of the debts was $400, and that the goods taken by seizure were worth the sum of $2,100. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $1,779 48.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Blatchford, J.

No.		No.	
81	Brett vs. Steamboat Exchange.	198	Smith vs. Scow No. 14.
284	Farrell vs. Campbell.	136	Higgins vs. Steamship Celia.
285	Purvis vs. Campbell.	139	Knapp & Ferdon vs. Schooner Caroline.
61	Rayner vs. Steamboat Daniel Webster.	148	Camden and Amboy R. R. vs. Steamboat America.
144	Ayres vs. Steamtug E. Y. Davenport.	252	Kenny et al. vs. Steamboat M. L. Mabey.
121	McGerry vs. Kinne.		
147	Seaver vs. Steamer Scotia.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Oyer and Terminer business, &c.

No.		No.	
1149	Garris on vs. Malone.		

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.		No.	
1466	Minshull vs. Dorman et al.	1672	Faucon vs. Keen.
1777	Tay vs. Straus et al.	1231	Hall et al. vs. Ayres et al.
1792	Lynch vs. Bryan.	1828	Trowbridge vs Hull.
1826	Saffold vs. Lazare.	1830	Fetter et al. vs. Atl. and Gt. W. R. R. Co.
1812	King et al. vs. Wechsler.	1832	Knight vs. Ross et al.
1814	Marks vs. McCarty et al.	1834	Cuttier vs. Lord.
1816	Lyons et al. vs. Champlin.	1836	Mousen vs. Pope et al.
1818	Payne vs. Kennedy et al.	1838	Kelsey et al. vs. Delaney et al.
1818½	Kelsey et al. vs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	1841	Stuyvesant Ins. Co. vs. Kelsey et al.
1820	Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. vs. G. W. Ins. Co.	1848	Harding vs. Taylor et al.
		1850	Weeks et al. vs. Griebe.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No.		No.	
90	Gerding vs. Kobbe.	216	Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al.
243	Gerding vs. Kobbe.	221	Merrifield vs. De La Grange.
520	The People, &c. vs. Central R. Co. of N. J.	92	Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
113	La'hrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop S. Co.	147	Jacobs vs. Goldsmith et al.
34	Brett et al. vs. Van Arsdale et al.	182	Goldman vs. Meehrbuch et al.
89	Boyd vs. Schlessinger	142	Knapp vs. Metropolitan Co'lar Co.
134	Schaefmeyer vs. McCadden.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

No.		No.	
6	Werner vs. Casey.	119	Milbank vs. Elmer.
8	Brady vs. Merritt.	115	Williams vs. Tilden.
13	Clapp vs. Rosinsky.	12	Human vs. Lynt.
44	Anun vs. Johnston.	128	Meinhauer vs. Griswold.
88	Siehr vs. Meade.	142	Dunn vs. Dunn.
89	Gunther vs. Kunehardt	141	Tasker vs. Rosevin.
91	Baker vs. Ford.	146	Dunn vs. Dunn.
118	Brooks vs. Casser.		
	Cal—No. 151—Richmond vs. Thompson.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No.		No.	
317	Solomon vs. Cent. Park & E. R. R.	355	McCormick vs. Less.
323	Steel vs. Fuller et al.	257	Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N.J. Steamboat Co.
325	Forman vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	359	Fink vs. Davies.
327	White vs. Hart et al.	361	Smick et al. vs. Luyster.
329	Barril vs. Alverton et al.	363	Hoogskin et al. Levenridge et al.
336	Aiburtis vs. Alierton et al.	67	Subers vs. Miller.
351	Shandan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	371	Goruon vs. Spooner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No.		No.	
76	Meyer vs. Schlecaker.	416	Hall vs. Lightbill.
233	Smith vs. Chandler.	403	McMulen vs Smith.
505	Wilson vs. Morgan.	51	Harnett vs. Gisey.
2314	Reed vs. Sheridan	522	Summerson vs. The Mariposa Co.
436	Urma vs. Lacatenstein.		
—	Forcheimer vs. Diers.	523	Oesterle vs. Fairfield.
243	Volger vs. Grosch.	524	Hammett vs. Davis.
367	McIntyre vs. Acker.	525	Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.
347	Billy vs. Strauss.	526	Walker vs. Richardson.
371	Clark vs. von Lilenthall	527	Giuthe vs. Simon.
387	Schuyler vs. Hunter.	528	Sugrue vs. Patrick.
452	Brady vs. Benedict.	529	Woodrow vs. Mackin.
457	Wardell vs. Miller.	530	Mills vs. Simpson.
466	Robinson vs. Gothel.	531	Curry vs. Myers.
467	Cosgrove vs. Woodruff.	532	Wilis vs. Parker.

SUBREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—OCT. 22.

No.		No.	
142	Murphy vs. Cypress Hills Cemetery.	154	St. George vs. Post.
148	Barton vs. Shields.	155	Marett vs. Cook.
151	Waterman vs. Waterman.	156	Adams vs. N. Y. and Brooklyn, Bay-mill and Lumber Co.
182	Fisher vs. Allen.	157	Rhodes vs. Hartford Live Stock Ins. Co.
101	Quackenbush vs. Smith	41	Johnson vs. Andrews
118	Ogden vs. Ainslie.	75	Wallace vs. Central Park North and East River R. R. Co.
52	Desraw vs. Elmore.		
56	Roraback vs. Campbell.	95	Sanderson vs. Cauldwell.
59	Harrison vs. Saville.	—134	Phœnix Ins. Co. vs. Lamar Ins. Co.
68	Hubbard vs. Healey.		
153	Gardner vs. Fitzpatrick.		

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 21, 1868.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	b3	116
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62		108¼
51,000	5-20, C., '62		113¾
50,000	do	b3	113½
100,000	do	b3	113½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64		106½
6,000	5-20, C., '64		111¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65		106¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65		111¾
10,000	5-20, C., '67		110¾
20,000	do		110¾
50,000	do		110
50,000	do	c	110
50,000	do	ex int.	110
10,000	5-20, C., '68		110
5,000	N. C. St. 6s new		65½
10,000	do		66¾
20,000	do		65
5,000	do		65¾
20,000	N. C. St. 6s, bot. call		66¾
1,000	do	3d call	66¾
25,000	do		66
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s new bot. call		58¾
120,000	do		69¾
11,000	do		69
49,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-o bot. call		69¾
10,000	do	call	69¾
10,000	do		70
20,000	do		69¾
10,000	do	2d call	69¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s, 2d call		92½
5,000	R. N. Y. & E. R. 1st		92
4,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'bte Sc'p		93
32,000	Gt. West. 2d M.		61½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st		100
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.		89
1,000	Cal. & Fl. 1st M.		85
9,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s		95
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st		103¾
3,000	M. & St. P. 2d		90
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.		102¾
1,000	C. C. & I. 7s		86½
2,000	Chic. & P. 6s, gold		77½
5,000	Tol. & W. C. B.		79
25	Tenth Nat. Bank		100
100	Canton Co.		46
100	do	3d call	45¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.		115¾
10,000	do		115¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62		108¼
	do		108¼
10,000	do		113¾
20,000	do		113¾

10	Fourth Nat. Bank		105½
25	Del. & Hud. C.		132½
400	West. U. T.		36¾
300	do	2d call	36
100	do		36¾
100	Mariposa Pref.		21¾
200	do	bet. call	21¾
200	do	2d call	22
100	P. M. St. Co.		125¾
20	Adams Ex.		50
200	Wells-Farro Ex.		39¾
200	do	bet. call	39¾
200	do	2d call	39¾
3	Mer. U. Ex.		22¾
100	do	2d call	22¾
100	do	b30	158¾
200	N. Y. Cen.		126
300	Erie		46¾
100	do	b30	46¾
400	do		46¾
100	do	c	46¾
200	do	b3	46¾
400	do		46¾
100	do	c	46¾
200	do		46¾
100	do	b3	46¾
400	do		46¾
100	do	c	46¾
100	do		46¾
100	do	b3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
22d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
OTHELLO. Leading character by Edwin Forrest, supported by an excellent cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, G. Holland, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fon anel, Mlle. Rose Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Gerner, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ASMODEUS and BONNY FISHWIFE—Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, and THE WATER WITCHES. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Banga, Coleman, Studley and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

NEW APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
COMIC PERFORMANCE. By James Taylor.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

Late intelligence is received from China and Japan, by the way of San Francisco, at which port the mail steamer *Japan*, from Hong Kong, Sept. 15 and Yokohama, Oct. 2, arrived yesterday. In China, the newspapers freely discuss Mr. BURLINGAME'S mission. It is said that his treaty gives general dissatisfaction, for the reason that it contains no new concessions. An anti-foreign riot occurred recently at Yang-Chow, and missionary premises were burned and destroyed. The British Consul at Shanghai has demanded reparation. The violent opposition to foreigners in Chefoo, where mining operations are still carried on, has considerably abated. On the 18th of August a fire in Hong Kong destroyed a large amount of property; two women and seven children perished in the flames.

Advices from Japan state that, by the proclamation of the Mikado, the name of the capital has been changed from "Yeddo" to "Toakei;" it is hereafter to be known as the Eastern Capital. The town of Negati has been bombarded and totally destroyed by steamers from Satsuma and Choisu. It is reported that the Prussian Charge de Affaires has been insulted by an escort of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has demanded reparation. The steamer *China*, from San Francisco Sept. 3, reached Yokohama on the 26th.

Correspondence from Colima, Northwestern Mexico, received at San Francisco, and dated Oct. 5, states that four divisions of the Mexican army have been ordered against LOSADA. It is reported that LOSADA'S position is impregnable, and that he has fifteen thousand troops under arms.

An earthquake occurred in San Francisco and neighboring places yesterday. A few lives were lost, and over a million dollars' worth of property destroyed.

Three children of BYRON GOODELL, residing in Peabody, Mass., two of them twins, and all under six years of age, were burned to death on Tuesday. They were playing in a small outbuilding stored with hay, and they probably fired it with matches. The flames prevented rescue.

CASPER SOUDER, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, died yesterday morning, after a long illness. He was fifty years of age.

Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the Fifth Military District, Texas, has instructed the Board of Registers to exclude from registration all persons who were in any way connected with the rebellion. The election in the counties of Falls, Bell and McLennon, of one delegate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. E. OAKES, and to represent these counties in the Constitutional Convention, is to take place on the 9th, 10th and 11th of November, in accordance with Gen. REYNOLD'S order.

West Virginia votes for State officers and Congressmen to-day.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned *sine die* at midnight on Tuesday. Among the last acts of the House was the passage of the five million city bond bill over the Governor's veto. The Senate, however, sustained the veto by a vote of 19 to 9.

Col. POPE, the late Sheriff of St. Mary's Parish, La., who was recently assassinated, formerly commanded the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment instead of the Twenty-ninth, as has been stated. His body was sent North last evening from New-Orleans in the steamer *Nicholas Longworth*.

FISKE'S building on Mill-street, Rochester, N. Y., was damaged by fire on Tuesday evening to the amount of several hundred dollars.

The victor in the late prize fight on the Isle of Shoals, GEORGE SEDDONS, has been arrested in Boston. He is to be tried for violation of the law against prize fighting.

A destructive fire occurred on the morning of the 17th inst., four miles northwest of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., burning the barns and the celebrated stallion *Patriot*, owned by CORNELIUS A. BLAUVELT. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp lantern. The man employed by Mr. BLAUVELT, carrying the lantern at the time, was seriously, if not fatally burned. The buildings and produce were insured in the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., for $2,000, and the stallion *Patriot* was insured in three different companies for $10,000, to wit: $5,000 in the Ætna Live Stock Company of Hartford, $2,500 in the Continental Company of New-York City, and $2,500 in the Narragansett Company of Providence, R. I.

The recent fire in Port Byron, N. Y., destroyed property to the value of about $15,000. SMITH'S block, entirely destroyed, was valued at $6,000; insured in the Home office, of New-York, for $3,000. A. MEAD, grocer, who lost about $4,000, was insured in the same office for $1,500, and in the Security, of New-York, $1,100. GEO. B. GILLESPIE lost on law library, &c., $3,000; insured in the Home, of New-York, $1,000. GEO. MORGAN, on shoes, &c., $300; insured in the same office $150. The other losers were not insured.

A man named HENRY TAYLOR, while out gunning with a companion last Sunday, in Leominster, Mass., accidently shot himself, and died almost immediately.

Seven men who were fishing in dories belonging to the fishing vessels in Boston Harbor, were drowned during the gale of last Saturday afternoon. They were all residents of South Boston, and nearly all leave families.

A woman named HENRIETTA MEYER obtained a judgment in the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, on Monday, against the Pacific Railroad for $5,000 damages, occasioned by the killing of her husband last July. MEYER was a flag-man, and while signaling one train was run over by another coming from an opposite direction.

Cars will be running over 860 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad on Monday next. President JOHNSON has placed CORNELIUS WENDELL, of Washington in the Board of Commissioners, and has removed Mr. WHITE.

A young man was found in a dying condition on the prairie just west of the thickly settled portion of Chicago, on Sunday morning. He was unable to speak a word, and expired in a few moments. In his pockets were found a number of blank checks on banks in New-York City, and an envelop, on which was written, "My name is H. L. GOODWIN, No. 387 Broadway, New-York City." The next day the body was identified as that of H. L. GOODWIN, son of an attorney of this City. It is thought that the deceased committed suicide.

An immense mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Gen. GRANT was held at Cooper Institute last evening, in response to a call by the leading merchants and professional men of this City who have hitherto acted with the Democratic Party. The hall was filled to overflowing, and an outside meeting was also organized. Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING presided, and addresses were made by Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Hon. JAMES B. BELFORD, of Indiana, and others.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening, and transacted a great deal of important business. Several appropriations were made, of which the most important were the following: For blasting rocks in the construction of the foundation walls of a school building in West Thirtieth-street, $8,462 10; repairing and altering school building No. 24, in Elm-street, $1,164 82. The Comptroller was directed by resolution to place at the disposal of the Board the sum of $400,000 for educational expenses. Majority and minority reports from the Joint Committee on school studies were presented, and after a lengthy discussion the majority report was adopted, making important changes in the school system. The board continued in session until 9 o'clock, and then adjourned for two weeks.

BENJ. B. ROSENBERG was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal MURRAY at the Democratic Naturalization Office, No. 6 Centre-street, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. He was held to bail on two separate charges in the sums of $10,000 and $5,000 by United States Commissioner OSBORN.

At the thirteenth day's session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention yesterday, sundry members of the Presbyterian body had distributed a memorial, desirous, among other things, of ascertaining their duty in regard to the unity of the Christian Church, inquiring who are the Bishops of Maryland and of New-York, &c., before they come into the Protestant Ecclesiastical organization.

The examination of HEINRICH SHAFFER, the alleged German wife-murderer, was continued yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN, and will proceed again to-day. ROBERT BOYD, a Post Office employe, was taken before the same Commissioner, charged with embezzling a letter, and was held for trial.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, there were several trials of persons accused of various crimes. One prisoner was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the State Prison for one year. The Grand Jury were discharged, having concluded their labors.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a number of important cases were brought forward for trial. JOHN P. BENDON, charged with murder, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was discharged. PATRICK NICHOLSON pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was remanded until Friday. THOMAS JOHNSON, a negro, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was also remanded. The trial of Sergt. ROBERT MCCREADY, indicted with Officers PATRICK MCCANDLESS and JOHN SHEEHAN, all of the Seventeenth Precinct, for assault and battery, was commenced. The prisoner was charged with having beaten a man named MICHAEL BAUST severely on the night of the 22d ult. The testimony on both sides was concluded, and the case will be given to the jury this morning.

General trade was on a reduced scale yesterday. Cotton was cheaper; as were also most kinds of Breadstuffs, as well as Pork, Lard and Sugars. Freights were dull, with 596 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Seymour Takes the Stump!

The Democracy is recovering a little from its panic, and proposes to make another effort for the "Lost Cause." Gov. SEYMOUR is himself to take the stump. Finding how useless are all the speeches made by others in his behalf, he proposes to see what he can say and do for himself. The short time remaining between this and Nov. 3, is to be occupied by Gov. SEYMOUR in advocating his own election.

The effort is well meant, but it will amount to nothing. No man ever yet increased his own chance of an election to the Presidency, by showing his personal anxiety for it. The people never have regarded that office as one to be scrambled for, or to be given to the man who wanted it most. On the contrary, it has generally fallen to the men who seemed to want it least. CALHOUN, CLAY and WEBSTER were universally recognized as men of transcendent ability and as profound statesmen. They were all ambitious, and all strove earnestly and strenuously for the Presidency. Each of them lost it mainly because of his intense anxiety to get it. We do not recollect that any one of them resorted to the desperate expedient of making public speeches in advocacy of his own election—although they were all quite as powerful and persuasive orators as Mr. SEYMOUR. But the people regard *disinterestedness*, entire and complete unselfishness, as essential to the proper performance of the duties of the Presidency; and when they find any man intensely bent on acquiring the office, they regard that fact as a very strong reason why he should *not* have it; and they have never given it to such a man.

The people, moreover, prefer men of *action*, to men of *words*, for that high place. The office is one for action, not for speech. The proper place for eloquent men—for men whose powers are argumentative, or persuasive, whose strength lies in oratory—is Congress. There they can find full scope for their peculiar gifts. But the Presidency is an Executive office. The President's duty is to *execute the laws*—not to persuade men, nor to expound and advocate principles or measures. It is to *act*, not to talk. And the people have always preferred men of action—men whose lives had been distinguished by what they had *done*, rather than men whose greatness was shown only in what they had said. JACKSON was elected, TAYLOR was elected, and GRANT will be elected, not for their speeches, nor their writings, but for their *acts* of duty, of patriotism, of devotion to the public good. Gov. SEYMOUR is nothing but a talker. He has *done* nothing to commend him to the admiration or the confidence of the people.

It is too late, moreover, for Gov. SEYMOUR to produce any very marked effect on popular sentiment by his oratory, no matter how brilliant or splendid it may be. He has discussed all the issues that are involved in the canvass already. His opinions are perfectly well known. He can say nothing new. Everybody knows what he thinks of the War, of the Debt, of the Constitution and of the Republican Party. Everybody understands that he deemed the War utterly unconstitutional,—that he regarded "successful coercion" as revolutionary,—that he looks upon the destruction of Slavery as violent and unjust,—that he considers the Debt oppressive and ruinous,—the Constitution as a splendid ruin, and the Republican Party as the incarnation of all evil. He can say nothing new on any of these subjects, nor can he say anything about them any better or more impressively than he has said it a hundred times already. He can persuade nobody to vote for him who does not belong to the Democratic Party, and the chances are that he will fail to persuade a great many thousands of those who do.

The fact is the people have a profound and deeply-rooted distrust of Gov. SEYMOUR and of the party which seeks to make him President. They see and know that neither he nor his party gave the Government the least support when it was struggling for its own existence,—that his party has, since the war was over, taken the leaders of the rebellion into full fellowship and given them the lead of its councils,—that it has planted itself immovably against everything like progress in the development of Republicanism and has become simply the party of reaction,—that its platform is revolutionary,—its policy is to overturn by force the laws of the land and the State Governments which have been formed under them,—that violence, bloodshed and murder are the weapons by which its success is sought in the Southern States and that the doctrines it lays down, the spirit and temper in which they are sustained and the character of the men who control its action, all point to disturbance, and continued commotion as certain to result from its elevation to power.

Gov. SEYMOUR cannot remove this distrust by smooth words, nor overbear it by lavish promises. His stumping tour will afford him some active, out-door exercise, that may be good for his health, and will give his hearers a good deal of pleasant and innocent entertainment. But it will have no more effect on the result of the election than any other noise by which despondent Democrats may seek a temporary diversion from their sorrowful thoughts.

Our State Ticket.

It seems more and more certain every day that GRANT will receive a very decisive majority in the State of New-York. But we hope the Republicans throughout the State will see to it that our State ticket keeps up with him. As a general thing the Presidential ticket is stronger than the State ticket, because national issues command more attention and awaken a more zealous interest than local issues, and national candidates have a stronger hold on public admiration than candidates for local offices. This is preëminently the case in the pending canvass. The Republicans have a candidate for the Presidency who has earned, by transcendent public services, a degree of national gratitude and admiration accorded to no man in our history except WASHINGTON himself; and the issue they present to the people is one of the utmost importance, and awakens the deepest popular interest and anxiety.

It would not be strange, therefore, if the pending canvass should develop a stronger support for the national cause than is accorded to the State ticket. But this should not be allowed to go so far as to put the State ticket in jeopardy for a moment. Our candidates for State offices are strong men,—capable, upright and worthy of the most zealous and effective support that can be given them. Mr. GRISWOLD, our candidate for Governor, is a sound, practical, energetic man, of unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity, judicious and moderate in his political opinions, and public-spirited and unselfish in all his acts. He was originally elected to Congress as a Democrat, but he did everything in his power to aid and support the Government in its contest with the rebellion, and, as a matter of course, lost his place and standing in the party, as did Gen. DIX, Col. STEBBINS, and all other Democrats who preferred the welfare of the country to the dictates of their party. His course in Congress was always patriotic, judicious and wise. He will make a dignified, prudent and able Executive. His associate on the ticket, Mr. A. B. CORNELL, is one of the most energetic, public-spirited and effective of the younger politicians of the State. He is a son of Hon. EZRA CORNELL, whose splendid benefactions in the cause of education have conferred honor on his State as well as upon himself; and he inherits much of that unselfish devotion to the public welfare by which his father's character and career have been marked.

The whole State ticket is worthy of a zealous and enthusiastic support. Vigorous and persistent effort can, and we trust will, secure its success.

The War and Grant Democrats.

It is quite natural and proper that the Democratic Party organs should cast all possible ridicule on the Democrats who met last night to repudiate the action of the Seymour and Blair Democracy, and to declare their preference for GRANT. It is not the first time they have incurred the displeasure of the party. When the rebellion broke out, every one of these men was a Democrat, in good and regular standing with that party. Many of them held offices under it. All of them held to its principles and sustained its fortunes. But when it became a question whether the Union or the rebellion should perish—when the Democratic Party took ground against the Government and gave the aid of its silence, where it dared do nothing more, to the rebellion that was assailing the nation's life—these men could hesitate no longer. Their love of their country was stronger than their allegiance to party. *They sustained the Government:* and the *World* is quite right in saying that from that moment they ceased to be members, in good and regular standing, of the Democratic Party. The party discarded them. It would not recognize men who had acted upon their own sense of public duty, and had sustained the Government, against rebellion, in spite of the party creed and example. The *World* says these men *died* as Democrats then, and are dead now. As party Democrats this may be true. The Democratic Party has certainly done everything in its power to kill them. It has discarded and discredited them in every possible way and on every possible occasion. There seemed to be, during the war, no way in which any man could sustain the Government and aid in suppressing the rebellion except by joining the Union-Republican Party. The action and attitude of the Democracy made it impossible. Gen. DIX, who had always been a Democrat, was ejected from the party the moment he took the field against the rebellion. Col. STEBBINS, a true and loyal Democrat, was dismissed as the representative in Congress of the party that elected him, the instant he voted to sustain the Government in the war. So of SICKLES, WALBRIDGE, GRISWOLD, and every other Democrat who refused his assent to SEYMOUR'S doctrine that "successful coercion would be as revolutionary as successful rebellion."

These men may all be "*dead*" as Democrats, but they are not dead as patriots and good citizens. They are not ready to hand the Government over to the men who fought four years to destroy it. They are not ready to repudiate the debt by which the nation maintained its own existence. They are too good Democrats, still, to be willing to see this Democratic Republic pass under the control of the Southern oligarchists who have ruled it so long, and who waged war to blot it from the face of the earth, when they found they could rule it no longer. They held a public meeting at Cooper Institute last night to declare their sentiments on the great issues now before the country, and to tell the Democratic Party *why* they prefer the election of GRANT to that of the ticket which the representatives of the Democratic Party put before the country in Tammany Hall on the 4th of July last. Their words were heard and will be heeded!

The Democratic Committees Issue Pathetic Appeals.

The demoralization which has overtaken the Democratic Party has brought Messrs. BELMONT and TILDEN into print. In behalf of the National Committee and the State Committee, respectively, they make a final appeal for sympathy and votes. Doubtless both are more influenced by a desire to separate themselves from the *World's* proposal to sacrifice the chosen leaders, than by any hope of affecting the election. Defeat they cannot avert; but they may turn aside the charge of treachery which the course of their organ has provoked. Apart from the latter purpose, the addresses signify nothing.

The two Committees, or their Chairmen, make a painful effort to convince the public that the platform of the Democratic Party is a mere squib, undeserving of notice as an expression of opinion or policy. Could we believe the addresses, we might consider the Democracy a law-abiding and much abused party—its principles and policy models of moderation and practical sagacity. But the platform renders this judgment impossible. For great as are BELMONT and TILDEN, the New-York Convention was yet greater. And though their manifestoes abound in fine phrases and pacific professions, we know that they are valueless and inoperative compared with the final proclamation of views and plans issued by representatives of the whole party in council assembled. The addresses are rhetorical flourishes, and nothing more. The only authorized exposition is the platform; and *that* proves that Messrs. BELMONT and TILDEN are now attempting to trade with false pretences as their capital.

Despite the transparent falsity of the grounds on which these gentlemen solicit popular support, it is impossible not to commiserate their melancholy condition. Never were great men in so pitiful a plight before. They speak for a party, yet are ashamed to mention its candidates. They profess to unfold the party's policy, yet contradict the party's platform in regard to reconstruction, and altogether shirk its financial resolutions. Nullification and repudiation, SEYMOUR and BLAIR, are too much for TILDEN and BELMONT. But they are chained to the chariot wheels, and must submit to be dragged through the mire with the best grace possible in the circumstances. The addresses now printed cannot alter the result, but they excite much sorrow for their authors.

Murder as a Party Weapon.

What are the Democrats of the North and West thinking about? Have they no word of rebuke or even of censure for the murders and assassinations by which their Southern associates are striving to secure their common political ascendency? Can they look on, in silence, while men in the South are shot down in cold blood by their allies, for no other crime than that of being Republicans? Not one syllable, even of censure, have they to utter! Their organs are silent—their oracles are dumb!

One would suppose that men who pretend to care anything for human rights in this land of liberty, would have something to say when such acts as the murder of RANDOLPH are perpetrated in South Carolina and throughout the South. Their interest in the honor and welfare of the nation might be expected to stir them at least to a protest against outrages so inhuman.

But if motives of this kind should fail, a decent regard for their own party interests, it might be supposed, would prompt them to remonstrate. One such act as RANDOLPH'S murder does more to discredit the Democratic Party and to put it under the ban, throughout the Union, than all the letters and speeches of its candidates from the beginning to the end of the canvass. These murders are the work of Southern Democrats. They are perpetrated in the interest of the Democratic Party. Their openly avowed purpose is to silence, by terror, all opposition to the party movements in the South,—to crush out Republicanism in the Southern States. They are notifications to blacks and whites alike in those States, that if they espouse and advocate Republican principles, they do so at the hazard of their lives; and when men are found, who, in spite of these warnings and threats, do persist in being Republicans, they are murdered.

Yet the Northern Democracy looks in silent complacency on this method of propagating its faith! The *World*, so eloquent in denouncing fancied and fictitious wrongs, has not a word to say in condemnation of these infamous acts, or in rebuke of those by whom they are committed. A bold and manly protest on the part of the Democratic organs of the North would put an end to them. If the party at the South could be made to understand how fatal such acts are to their hopes of political success—how sure they are to overwhelm the party that makes itself responsible for them, with disaster and ruin, they would be instantly abandoned. But if the Democratic Press of the Northern States, sees fit to keep silence and utter no word even of remonstrance against them, they must be content to reap the fruits of their own misdeeds. But if they expect, in either section of the country, that such outrages are to be tolerated by the Government or the people, they will speedily discover their mistake.

The Whisky Tax and the Revenue Law.

We notice that an effort is being made at Washington to induce Commissioner ROLLINS to modify the operation of the present law in reference to the tax on whisky, so as to permit distillation in copper stills. The object appears to be to allow the manufacture of this article in small quantities without requiring the real estate and other security as a guarantee against fraud, demanded by the law. But the Commissioner very properly decided that there should be no abatement in the provisions of the law, and that all distillers would have to comply with its requirements; further, that the policy of the Department is to stop the working of all the small stills. This we believe to be the true mode of correcting the abuses which have grown up in this business under the old Whisky law, and preventing their renewal under the present act.

There is no question but that the law passed at the last session of Congress in regard to the tax on whisky, if properly enforced, will bring about a complete reform in the distillery business in this country. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of collecting the tax under the old law, was the fact that irresponsible men engaged in the business. A still would be placed in some out-of-the-way corner, a few barrels of molasses carted there, and whisky manufactured and thrown upon the market, at a price below the amount required to pay the tax. The moment that the Internal Revenue officials ascertained where the still was located, it would be taken up and moved to some other point. Nor were those engaged in this mode of distilling at all discouraged by an occasional removal of their apparatus. The cost was little and the profits of a day's operation would pay the loss.

In this way nearly all respectable distillers were compelled to abandon the business.

They could not pay the tax and compete with those who manufactured whisky and were selling it in this manner. Those who really had large capital invested in machinery and buildings, specially arranged for distilling purposes, and were willing to pay the Government tax, could not compete with the clandestine distillery without resorting to the same dishonest means and running the risk of the confiscation of their entire property. The business, therefore, under the old law, degenerated into a squabble among adventurers, who had neither money nor reputation to lose, and who tried to see which could be the most successful at cheating; and not only did the Government fail to receive the tax, but the market was flooded with an inferior article.

These points are well guarded against under the present law. Every person who now operates a distillery is compelled to give bonds on real estate, and two sureties besides.

For instance, a person operating a distillery with a capacity of 4,000 gallons must give bonds for $60,000 on *unincumbered* real estate, in addition to two sureties; and a distillery with a less or larger capacity must give the same kind of security in proportion to its capacity. The penalty for an attempt to manufacture whisky without complying with these requirements is so severe that no person will be found willing to risk it. Men who are able to give a bond for $60,000 would not be very likely to run the risk of losing their property, for the sake of evading the tax on a few thousand gallons of whisky.

The result is that the business is now going into the hands of a better and a more responsible set of men. Such firms as GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, JOHN TRACY & CO., LOEB BROTHERS, S. N. PIKE & CO. and SEABURY CORNELL are now becoming the leading manufacturers of whisky in this section, which not only insures the payment of the tax, but also a better article than that produced under the old law.

With all this outlay and risk, those engaged in distilling can make a handsome profit over and above the tax. The present market price for whisky is one dollar and thirty cents. It costs, including the price of the grain, to make a gallon of whisky, after the machinery is procured, forty-two cents. The tax is fifty cents. The article, then, costs the manufacturer ninety-two cents. This leaves him a profit, at the present market rates, of thirty-eight cents per gallon, or nearly fifty per cent. on the original cost, tax included. This profit certainly furnishes an inducement for men of position and standing to engage in the business, which of itself will change its entire character.

We therefore regret that Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS are unable to agree upon the Supervisor of this district, for their failure to come to some mutual understanding delays the full operation of the law and its benefit to the public.

MINOR TOPICS.

Government sold its Gold yesterday at 136 52-100 to 136 64-100, or nearly ⅛ per cent. above the closing price in the open market, which was 135⅞, the latter quotation having been within about 2½ per cent. of the lowest rate of the year, thus far. The general dealings were on a reduced scale, as was indicated by the Gold Exchange Bank clearances, which showed a falling off of over eighteen millions, as compared with those of Tuesday. A further decline in the premium was deemed inevitable.

The Democracy in this section are getting over their dislike of "carpet-baggers." They have nominated one of them for Congress in the Sixth District. His name is COX and he comes from Ohio. He came to this City but a short time since, and for the express purpose of getting, what he had lost in his own State, an election to Congress. So the Democrats propose to give it to him—if they can. They are wise. Having no resident capable of filling the place, they are wise in importing one.

WENDELL PHILLIPS demands that "the Government, which has robbed the negro for two centuries and fattened on its pillage, shall return him a homeopathic share of his damages in the shape of forty acres of land." Now, this will never do. The darkies have all been expecting "forty acres *and a mule*." But PHILLIPS says not a word about that mule.

What a tender-hearted creature the *World* is, after all. It says it would demolish, one by one, all the points in Mr. MOTLEY'S speech, which we published yesterday, were it not afraid of thereby impairing the public respect for his books, and damaging their sale and circulation. Contrast the *World's* tenderness to MOTLEY with its brutality to BLAIR! How do the Democrats account for these things? Or don't they try?

A memorial is before the Episcopal Convention asking that some notice be taken of the Apostolic letter addressed by the Pope to all Protestant and non-Catholic bodies, in reference to the forthcoming Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church. The memorial sets forth that the Bishop of Rome has "presumed to ignore the American branch of the Church Catholic," and petitions the Convention to make response, "asserting clearly and fully the true Catholic position of our branch of the Church, and its real unity with the body to whom our Lord assured His constant presence, and wherein He verifies His promises that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." We certainly do not see why the Episcopal Convention should refuse a reply to the impressive Apostolic letter of His Holiness.

Mr. JEREMIAH HARTIGAN, of Mulberry-street, sends us a note in reply to a mistake made in our columns yesterday in confounding him with JEREMIAH HARRINGTON, of Mulberry-street, charged with inflicting wounds on a woman which resulted in her death. The error occurred through a misapprehension of the name furnished to a reporter, and we assure the writer of the note that there was not the slightest intention of wronging him in any way or wounding his feelings.

We know nothing about the truth or falsehood of the assertion made by a good many organs of the Democratic Party, that the *World* has been bought over by the Republicans. We don't believe it, for several reasons which we need not specify. But we must confess that the style in which it supports the Democratic ticket is a little queer. It has persuaded or forced Gov. SEYMOUR to take the stump—thus doing him about the worst service in its power. And now it is telling its readers that BLAIR is of no consequence—that "the Vice-President merely keeps order and puts questions in the Senate," and that "his political views are of no sort of consequence, except as a means of drawing votes in the election." And by way of distributing its compliments impartially, the *World* adds that HOFFMAN, though a very accomplished and magnificent man, depends for his election exclusively on the fact that SEYMOUR is running also. "Everything depends," therefore, says our neighbor, "upon occupying attention with Gov. SEYMOUR: everything depends on keeping *him* prominently in the foreground," and crowding BLAIR, HOFFMAN and everybody else as much out of sight as possible. That may be very wise, but what will BLAIR & Co. and *their* friends think about it?

The Stock Boards yesterday very judiciously resolved that all dealings between the sessions of the several Boards henceforward shall be confined to the Long Room, so-called, in the New-York Stock Exchange Building, on Broad-street, and that the business of each day shall be closed at 5 o'clock P. M. The movement, we believe, originated with the members of the Open Board of Brokers, and was promptly concurred in by the members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

In reference to the proposed withdrawal of SEYMOUR or BLAIR, the Baltimore *Sun* has a dispatch giving the terms of a new proposition:

"To have an authoritative announcement from the National Democratic Executive Committee that the present nominated electors be voted for without reference to SEYMOUR and BLAIR, or without instructions to them to cast the electoral vote for any particular candidate; but in case of the election of a majority of Conservative electors, then that they give their votes for President and Vice-President for such persons as may hereafter be determined upon as proper representatives of the entire Conservative voters of the country."

If the Democrats were to adopt this plan, they would carry out the idea intended by the framers of the Constitution when they provided that the election of a President should be through an Electoral College. But it would be a dull campaign for the Democrats if they were compelled to carry it on without any specified candidates; and there is no danger of their adopting the proposition.

It is a fixed fact that FERNANDO WOOD will receive the nomination for Congress in the Ninth District at the dictation of the Tammany machine. It is a fact that the nomination is held back to prevent WOOD'S known and avowed secession proclivities from hurting HOFFMAN in the country, it being supposed that the election will take place before the news of his nomination will reach the country people. This nomination will be forced upon the voters of the district against their wishes, under a threat that WOOD would cause Mozart Hall Democrats to vote against HOFFMAN.

WENDELL PHILLIPS hates the whole of the ADAMS family as much as he hates the rest of mankind. He says:

"The first ADAMS cheated his party: was the assassin of the most intellectual statesman of that age, ALEXANDER HAMILTON. There has never been a generation of the family since which has not repeated the treason. CHOATE dreamed once of a 'last ADAMS.' Heaven vouchsafes us no such luck. They are a type of the worst rot that attacks Republics—a vain, greedy, decorous race, always in the market, and in making up which their maker—whoever he was—omitted every generous emotion and a moral sense."

But then, according to WENDELL PHILLIPS, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a "slave-hound," ULYSSES GRANT a "sot," and every man who has ever served his country both a fool and a scoundrel.

Boston has now the opportunity of administering justice upon a prize-fighter. A member of the fraternity has been arrested and will be tried for violation of the law. If he receives the five years in limbo which the law provides, the prize-fighters will have the benefit of another warning. We are glad to see Courts in so many of the States taking active measures against this abominable practice.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's paper I find an article which is false from beginning to end. It says that I, last year, shot a political opponent and killed him, and was discharged by Judge RUSSEL through party consideration, and that since then I have been twice arrested for violent assaults, and each time escaped punishment; that I am now under arrest for the murder of a woman in Mulberry-street. I do not know what prompted the article above alluded to. But first, I proved before the Court of General Sessions, by competent testimony, that my life was in great jeopardy before I fired at my political opponent, and that I had actually been shot twice before using a firearm in my own defence, and was actually surrounded by a gang of rowdies, all of whom sought my life because I was endeavoring to protect a ballot booth in the interest of the party opposed to Tammany Hall, in the Fourth Ward; and secondly, because I have never before or since that time been under arrest charged with any crime whatever. The writer is evidently confounding me with another person, whose name is nearly identical with my own, (JEREMIAH HARRINGTON, now under indictment for the murder of his wife,) who I have never seen to my knowledge. You will oblige me by publishing a retraction of the article alluded to. Very respectfully,

JEREMIAH HARTIGAN, No. 11 Mulberry-street.

TELEGRAMS.

Severe Earthquake Shocks in California.

A Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Late Intelligence from China and Japan.

Dissatisfaction with Mr. Burlingame's Treaty.

SPAIN.

Gen. Serrano Favors a Monarchy—Candidate for the Throne.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Gen. SERRANO has written a letter to the editor of the *Gaulois*, declaring in favor of a monarchy as best suited to the state of Spain. He says, however, that the leaders of the revolution have resolved to act entirely in accordance with the voice of the people as to what form of government shall be adopted for the country. It is reported that FERDINAND has accepted a proposal to come forward as a candidate for the throne of Spain.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

Houghton Meeting—Third Day.

NEWMARKET, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Glasgow Stakes, of 100 sovereigns each, for two-year-old colts, (nine subscribers) was walked over by Mr. MERRY'S, b. c. by *Stockwell*, out of *Catherine Hays*.

The All-Aged Stakes, of 100 sovereigns each, (five subscribers,) was also walked over by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY'S *Blue Gown*. The Sweepstakes, of 50 sovereigns each, for two-year olds, (seven subscribers,) was won by Lord FALMOUTH'S *Nightjar*; Mr. BROMSGROVE'S *Hortense* second; Mr. S. BOYCE'S br. f., by *Piccador*, third. The betting was two to one each against *Nightjar* and *Hortense*, and five to one against Mr. BOYCE'S filly.

The Sussex Stakes, of 25 sovereigns each, for two-year olds, (fourteen subscribers,) was won by Mr. H. SAVILLE'S colt, by *Skirmisher*; Mr. J. FOY'S b. c. *Glentilt*, by *Blair Athol*, second. The betting was six to one each against *Skirmisher* and *Glentilt*.

CALIFORNIA.

Earthquake in San Francisco and Neighboring Places—Nearly a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 7:50 o'clock this morning. The motion was east to west. Several buildings on Pine, Battery and Samson streets, were thrown down, and a considerable number badly damaged. The ground settled, which threw buildings out of line. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals since, creating a general alarm among the people. The shock was felt with great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings are considerably injured.

A survey of the city shows that the principal damage is confined to the lower portion, below Montgomery-street, and among the old buildings on the made ground. Numerous houses in that portion of the city have been abandoned and pulled down. The Custom-house—a brick building built on pile ground—which was badly shattered by the earthquake of October, 1865, is considered unsafe, and the officials have removed to the revenue buildings. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The streets are thronged with people, and great excitement prevails. The parapet walls and chimneys of a number of building have been thrown down, causing loss of life. The damage will not exceed a million dollars.

At Oakland the shock was very severe, throwing down chimneys and greatly damaging a number of buildings. The ground opened in several places; and a strong sulpherous smell was noticed after the shock.

The court-house at San Leandro was demolished and one life lost.

From various portions of the country and in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, the shock is reported as severe, and considerable damage is sustained. In many places the earth opened and water gushed forth.

Further Particulars—Terror of the People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 12—Evening.

The streets are crowded with an excited multitude, discussing the particulars of the disastrous earthquake. Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The direction of the shock from the South to the Norththough some descriptions give a rotary motion. The great damage extends in a belt several hundred feet wide, and running about Northwest, East and Southeast, commencing near the customhouse and ending at Folsom street wharf, injuring and damaging about twelve buildings in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets the ground opened several inches wide and about forty or fifty feet long. In other places the ground opened and water was forced above the surface. The City Hall may be considered a perfect wreck. The Courts have all adjourned, and the prisoners have been taken from the station-houses to the County Jail. All the patients in the United States Marine Hospital have been removed, the building having been declared unsafe. The chimney of the United States Mint is so badly damaged that the establishment is closed for repairs. HAGER'S type foundry suffered greatly.

The Lincoln School-house is badly damaged, and the large statue in front of the building completely buried. All business at the General Delivery Post Office is temporarily suspended. The San Francisco Gas Works suffered severely, the tall chimney having been thrown over fell through the roof. The Mission Woolen Mills is considerably damaged. The large chimney of the sugar refinery on Eighth-street is badly cracked. The gable-end on the girl's side of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute fell in, crushing through the ceilings. Many chimneys in the southern part of the city were thrown down, but no one was seriously injured by them. Only four lives have been reported lost, although numbers are seriously injured by falling *débris*. The water in the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock, and no perceptible disturbance took place. The shock was felt aboard the shipping in the harbor, as if the vessels had struck upon a rock. The earthquake was severe in the interior. Shocks were felt at Sacramento and Stockton. The Central Coast and Alameda Company's building was thrown down and some lives lost. The Mare Island Navy-yard experienced two heavy shocks. Several buildings were thrown down and some of the buildings considerably shaken, but no serious injury occurred. At Red Wood City the large brick Court-house is little better than a wreck, and all the county officers have moved out. At Marysville a light shock was felt; and at Grass Valley the shock was severe. At Sonora, the shocks were light, but they continued nearly all day. All business, except of a retail kind, is suspended. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-day and resolved to telegraph to the Chambers of Commerce in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, London, Paris and Hamburg the account of the disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21—7 P. M.

Another shock has just been felt.

JAPAN.

The Name of the Capital Changed—Progress of the Civil War—The Prussian Charge de Affaires Insulted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Advices from Japan, by the mail steamer *Japan*, from Yokohama, Oct. 2, state that the Mikado had issued his proclamation, declaring that the City of Yeddo, the capital of Japan, shall be hereafter called "Toakei," or the Eastern Capital. The port of Yeddo was to have been opened to foreigners on the 1st day of October. The present Governor of Yokohama had requested that the foreign representatives be transferred to Yeddo.

Intelligence from Nagasaki represents that the town of Negati had been bombarded by steamers from Satsuma and Cholsu, and the place totally destroyed. DEBRANDT, the Prussian Charge de Af-

fairs, had been grossly insulted by an escort of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, while returning from the Government House. He has protested against the outrage and demanded reparation. No military events of importance had occurred since the previous advices, although considerable fighting was reported, the advantages resting with the Northern army.

Advices of Aug. 22, from Costries (?) Bay, state that the steamer *Homan* had exploded, killing GEO. C. HERMAN, First Assistant Engineer; Mr. BERNARD, Third Assistant Engineer, and five Chinamen, and badly scalding Chief Engineer HARLON and three Chinamen.

It was reported that an American officer, belonging to the United States steamer *Oneida*, had been killed at Hioga by Japanese. It appears that a party of seamen and several midshipmen from the *Oneida*, together with some men belonging to the French war vessels *Belleguese* and *Venus*, created a disturbance in Hioga, while they were under the influence of liquor. The officers of the Mikado attempted to arrest them, and a scuffle ensued, during which pistols were fired. The offenders escaped.

CHINA.

Dissatisfaction with Mr. Burlingame's Treaty—Anti-Foreign Riot—Serious Fire in Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

The mail steamer *Japan*, from China and Japan, has arrived. Her date from Hong Kong is September 15. She brings over five hundred passengers from China and fifteen hundred tons of merchandise. She experienced heavy weather during most of the passage.

The *Japan* reports that J. ROSS BROWNE, United States Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai on the 15th of September, and left the next day for Pekin, *viâ* Tiensin. Mr. BURLINGAME's mission and the treaty were freely discussed in China by the newspapers. The treaty gives general dissatisfaction, because it contains no new concessions.

An anti-foreign riot had occurred at Yang Chow, near Chin-Kiong. The mob burned and destroyed missionary premises, and attempted to murder the inmates. The British Consul at Shanghai, in Her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo*, instituted an inquiry in the matter and demanded reparation. He afterward visited the Viceroy at Nankin, in connection with the matter, and it was reported that his mission had proved successful.

Mining operations to a small extent were still carried on at Chefoo. The British Consul had induced the Chinese authorities to protect travelers in that province.

The recent violent opposition to foreigners in Chefoo had considerably abated.

The steamer *Kinshaw* ran down the schooner *Japan* and sunk her, in the Woosing River, on the 14th of September.

A fire occurred in Hong Kong on the 18th of August, destroying a large amount of property. Two women and seven children perished in the flames.

Capt. JOHNSON, of the British gunboat *Bustard*, fired upon the City of Choochi, doing considerable damage, because a boat with provisions for his vessel had been fired on and plundered by persons from that place.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A New Rebellion—Lawless Proceedings Throughout the State—Action of the Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

GOV. SCOTT, in a proclamation, offers $15,000 reward for the apprehension of the parties guilty of the recent political murders. In another proclamation he says:

"Reports are being daily received at this Department, and particularly from the counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Edgefield, Lexington, Newbury, Chester, Laurens, Union, York and Darlington, that the laws are being violated and the law set at defiance; that peaceful and unoffending citizens are murdered in cold blood, and the murderers are not only permitted but aided to escape from justice; that families have been forced to abandon their homes and property by fear of violence; that the authority of the State Government is openly derided and denied; that threats of violence and of death are uttered against prominent members of the Republican Party if they shall attempt to visit their districts for the purpose of discussing the political questions of the day; that declarations are openly made by persons calling themselves Democrats, of their determination not to permit their political opponents to vote at the ensuing election, and to enable them to effect their purposes and to overawe the people, large quantities of firearms, of the most improved description, have been brought into the State and secretly distributed; that the public highways are picketed and patrolled by armed men, who stop and interrogate passengers, frequently abusing and assaulting those who differ with them politically, and especially is there apparent a systematic effort by abuse and intimidation to deter colored persons from the exercise of the elective franchise; and all this in transgression of law, in derogation of the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, and in violation of the rights of the citizens. The State Government, of which I am the Executive head, is not only *de facto* but *de jure*, and commands the allegiance of all within its territorial limits. It is independent of Federal legislation and of the Federal Judiciary, whose powers are defined by the Constitution to be judicial and not political. Its sovereignty and its honor are in its own keeping, and the rights granted and conferred by it can only be affected or subverted by a change in the organic law, in obedience to the wishes of the people of the State, acting in their sovereign capacity in a convention called for the purpose. To resist the laws of the State, represented by its legally constituted officers, is an offence of the gravest character, and armed resistance is treason. Now, therefore, I, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining and commanding all magistrates, sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, in their respective counties, to be faithful, vigilant and active in the discharge of their duties, and to report promptly to this Department every case where they are obstructed or resisted. In doing so, and in the event of resistance or assault, they are directed to apply to the nearest military post of United States troops for aid and cooperation in enforcing the laws, and maintaining the public peace. In case of failure on the part of magistrates, sheriffs, and officers of the peace to perform these duties promptly and efficiently, either from neglect or sympathy with the wrong-doers, they will be promptly removed, and their places filled by men loyal to the State and faithful in the discharge of their obligations to the community. In the eye of the law, the rights of every citizen, white and colored, are equally sacred and equally entitled to protection and vindication, and it is my duty and determination to use all the power at my disposal for that purpose; and if my efforts to accomplish this by peaceable means are frustrated by turbulent and lawless men, resisting the executive authority in the persons of its officers, I shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to arm and organize a sufficient force of loyal citizens to overcome the resistance, and the responsibility of the consequences, however disastrous and deplorable, must rest upon the heads of those who provoke them.

TEXAS.

Election Ordered—Former Rebels to be Excluded from Registration.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the Fifth Military District, has issued an order directing an election to be held in the Counties of Falls, Bell and McLennan, Texas, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of November next, for one delegate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. E. OAKES, and to represent said counties in the Constitutional Convention, called under the act of March 23, 1867.

Gen. REYNOLDS has also issued an order containing instructions to the Board of Registers, appointed to conduct the revision of registration, in which he directs that all persons who ever held office under the Federal or any State Government and afterward engaged in rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to enemies of the United States, shall be excluded from registration. He further says that no amnesty or pardon entitles the applicant to register, and also that no one who held an office or position of profit or honor under the Confederate States, or either of the States in rebellion, are entitled to register. He says, however, that removal of disability by Congress, entitles the applicant to register, unless disfranchised for crime. Bribery, perjury, false swearing, subornation of perjury, offering a bribe and accepting a bribe, are the list of crimes for which persons are disfranchised.

MEXICO.

The War Against Losada—His Position Reported Impregnable—Fillibustering Expeditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Correspondence from Colima, Mexico, dated Oct. 5, states that much discontent exists in consequence of the prosecution of the war against LOSADA by the General Government. It was reported that four divisions of the Mexican army had been ordered against LOSADA, and that the States of Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco and Queretaro had been instructed to furnish all their spare men to reënforce the army. It is said that LOSADA has 15,000 troops under arms, and that his position is impregnable.

Rumors prevailed regarding various fillibustering expeditions being organized in different ports in the United States, and that Gen. MARQUEZ had landed at San Blas with a revolutionary party. It is thought that the present is a most favorable opportunity for fillibustering enterprises. Regret is expressed that Secretary SEWARD will not encourage such expeditions.

GOV SEYMOUR.

Reception in Rochester—His Response.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Gov. SEYMOUR had an enthusiastic reception in this city to-night. He was escorted to the Rink and made a speech. In speaking on the question of the hour he said;

The question now presented to the voters of this country is simply this: Are you satisfied with the conduct of those who have conducted the affairs of the country? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] Are they entitled to your confidence? [Cries of "No, no."] Have they so administered your finances that your taxes have been lightened, as they might have been? [Cries of "No, no."] Have they relieved the labor of the country from the great burdens which rested upon it? [Cries of "No, no."] Can the business men of the country who conduct its enterprise and who employ its capital, say that they repose such confidence in the wisdom of those who now administer their affairs, that if they shall again be placed in power they can go on in confidence in their transactions? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] The answer of this great audience is, and I believe the answer of the people of this country will be—No. Mr. SEYMOUR then contended that the present policy of the Government is such that labor is depressed, business perplexed and the future full of uncertainty; that after nearly four years of peace we are still embarrassed, hampered and oppressed by the same condition of things which we found at the close of the war. The Republicans had been driven from their position, and have been compelled to change front,—which we have been admonished is dangerous on the eve of battle. [Laughter.] They attempt to turn away the public mind from the questions of finance and taxation, and to fire the Northern heart against the Southern States by saying that the spirit of rebellion still exists there in full force. If this be true, he asked, what becomes of their boast that their reconstruction has been successful? Mr. SEYMOUR then alluded to the charge that civil war would follow the election of a Democratic President and Vice-President, and said that for more than four years he had been charged with being untrue to his country, which he loves, and untrue to its flag, whose honor he cherishes, because in his private life and in the Executive chair of State he had demanded that the people should have their constitutional rights, and that the Government should proceed only according to constitutional modes. Is there anything, he asked, in the history of the Democratic Party during its long continuance in power, was there anything in its conduct during the war when we filled our armies with the members of that party; when we stood by administrations politically opposed to us, is there anything in our actions or teachings since the war that makes us open to this charge of being men who do not seek the peace and prosperity of our country and the welfare of its people? [Cries of "No, no."] You have heard it charged against me, and against Gen. BLAIR, that if we could obtain power we would trample upon the Reconstruction laws; and yet, at the very moment they make these charges, one of their own partizans, acting under their own influences is trampling these very laws under foot by a direction that his subordinates shall not feel themselves bound in their action, if they see fit, to regard any of the provisions of these laws as technical. For in this order he directs that at the coming election the soldiers of the South, in the preservation of peace, need not be governed by the technicalities of the law. Law has no technicalities. The proceedings of a Court are sometimes technical, but for the first time in our land we hear the declaration that the language or requirements of the laws may be treated as technicalities to be set aside—not by your Courts, but by military power. I repel with indignation the suggestion that any member of the Democratic Party, or that party as an organization, or that myself, as an individual of that party, will ever do violence to law or order. (Cheers.) Suppose the people of the United States see fit to elect a Democratic President, (voice, "They will"—cheers,) and a Democratic Vice-President, what then? Is your Government changed, do we hold unqualified power, could we make war, could we control the legislation of the country? What will our powers be under the laws as they now stand? Those statute laws which to-day shackle and under the action of ANDREW JOHNSON would equally shackle a Democratic Executive, if we succeed in this election. Our Republican friends will control the Senate, they will control the House of Representatives, they will control the army, for their candidate is the General who commands that army. How absurd then is this cry that there is danger from an Executive thus shackled and powerless, even if he desired to do wrong. [Cheers.] It may be asked then, what do we gain if we change the Executive when his powers will be so limited? Just this, my friends. While he can affirmatively do but little, he can do much to check the unwise action of the party now in power. He can do much to promote and protect the labor of this country from unwise legislation. He can do much to check in the future the dangerous policy which threatens the dearest and most vital interests of the country. [Cheers.] But more than that, it is necessary for the welfare of the American people that there shall be given a popular verdict, which will say that the policy of the men in power is not such as meets their approval. What we hope and aim to do in this contest is to stay the progress of confusion, usurpation and unwise legislation. The men in power have neither established a successful system of reconstruction, nor done anything to lighten the burdens which oppress the people of the North. [Cheers.] He then urged the advantages to be derived from dividing political power between the great political organizations, that they may hold each other in check, and that it may neither be in the power of the Republican or of the Democratic Party to plunge our country into the evils of civil war, even if they could find it in their hearts to do a thing so unwise, so wicked and so unpatriotic. Thanking his hearers for their attention, he retired.

INDIANA.

Extent of the Election Frauds—Indignation of the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The careful investigation which has been made shows Democratic election frauds to a much larger extent than supposed heretofore. The elections of twenty-five Democratic Senators and Representatives are to be contested; also the elections of county officers in all Democratic counties in this district. There is intense indignation among Republicans.

Final Adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature—The Murdered Sheriff of St. Mary's Parish.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight last night. Among the last acts of the House was the reconsideration of the vote sustaining the Governor's veto of the Five Million City Bond bill, and the passage of the bill over the veto; also the ejection of another white member elected by over 300 majority, and the installation in his place of a negro. A resolution was adopted giving mileage and per diem for the whole session to a number of Radical contestants of the seats of sitting Democratic members whose cases have not yet been decided. The same action was taken in the Senate in similar cases. In the Senate, when the veto of the City Bond bill came up, a Senator caused to be read a communication offering $2,000 as a bribe for the passage of the bill over the veto. It was also stated that a further sum of $50,000 had been offered. The vote was then taken, and the veto sustained 19 to 9.

The body of Col. POPE, the late Sheriff of St. Mary's Parish, went North this evening by the steamer *Nicholas Longworth*. The body was escorted to the steamer by a number of Ex-United States soldiers and officers, and soldiers now on duty here, including Gens. ROUSSEAU and BUCHANAN. POPE was formerly Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, instead of the Twenty-ninth, as stated.

The Anticipated Troubles in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Little Rock, Ark., says: "After seeing the telegraphic report of the dispatch of Gov. CLAYTON, to the President of the United States, in reference to the alleged anticipated troubles at the election in Arkansas, ROBERT A. HOWARD, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, authorizes the following: 'The conservative people of Arkansas expect to have a quiet election in November, if permitted, and to insure that result, would be glad to have sufficient United States troops sent to Arkansas under the command of disinterested officers. All our interests side with order and peace, and there are no fears here whatever of trouble originating with the Democrats. Gov. CLAYTON had determined to make trouble, if possible, and had no authority of law to purchase the arms on board the steamer *Hester*.'"

Extensive Fraud in the West.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

An extensive fraud is being perpetrated throughout the country, and especially in the West, by negotiating forged drafts purporting to be drawn by the banking-house of Howard & Baker, Watertown, N. Y., and signed by E. E. Uslmer, cashier. The drafts are neatly engraved and executed. These drafts, to the amount of several thousand dollars, have been sent here for collection. There has never been any such banking-house in this village.

Railroad Accident at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

THOMAS MITCHELL, an old resident of this city, while attempting to pass the Central Railroad Crossing, at State-street, this morning, ahead of a down freight train, fell upon the track and was run over. His leg was cut off, and he sustained other injuries, which will probably prove fatal.

Democratic Demonstration in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Democratic associations paraded in uniform, in this city, with torches, banners and transparencies, last evening. It was one of the finest displays ever seen in this city. Rockets, Roman candles and Greek fire lighted the procession the whole length of Main-street. A thousand torches were in the procession, and it was greeted with great enthusiasm.

Importation of Cattle Prohibited by St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The United States Consul at St. Thomas notifies the Department of State that: "In consequence of the cattle disease now prevailing in several parts of the United States of North America, this Government has strictly prohibited the importation of horned cattle, or any raw portions of said animals, whether dried or pickled, until further notice."

Republican Rejoicings in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Republican meeting last night at the Front-street Theatre, in honor of the recent elections, was largely attended, and there was much enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Hon. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH and others.

Nomination for Congress.

Col. JOHN L. ZEIGLER has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Kentucky. He will make an active canvass, and the party hopes to elect him.

THE ENGLISH WEEKLIES.—BRENTANO received by the *Russia*, yesterday, all the latest English weekly papers. Among them the *Illustrated London News*, the *Tomahawk*, *Punch*, the magnificent *Pall Mall Budget*, the *Saturday Review*, &c.

H. T. Helmbold

Was induced to advertise his remedies from his confidence in their merits. If any are induced to follow his example without this important basis, they can have ample opportunity of testing the intelligence of the community.—*Advertisement.*

Since H. T. Helmbold

Has embarked on the business of manufacturing Fluid Extracts, the merit and success of his articles have been so great that there has been upward of fifty competitors in the field, many of whom were men of means, and they have followed him in his advertising course not only in the United States, but also in South America, Mexico and the West Indies, with what result I would respectfully refer to the firm of Jno. F. Henry & Co., successors to Demas Barnes & Co., the most extensive dealers in medicines in the United States, and to dealers and druggists everywhere, in the advertising business to the wide world known house of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row; also to J. Viennot & Co., No. 123 Nassau-st., advertising agents for South America, Mexico and the West Indies. These firms will state that merit is essential to success.—*Advertisement.*

Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., and Messrs. J. VIENNOT & Co., world-wide known advertising houses, and the firm of Messrs. JNO. F. HENRY & Co., successors to DEMAS BARNES & Co., the most extensive dealers in medicines in the United States, will vouch for the correctness of the statement of H. T. HELMBOLD, to wit: that unless the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU had given satisfaction to from three to four-fifths of the consumers, he could not possibly have made it a success, no matter how great the energy or amount of money expended.—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

"If men or women could but find the fabled fountain which is said to restore health and strength, and beauty, with what eagerness they would rush to drink its waters." It is found in the S. T.—1860—X. The sale of the PLANTATION BITTERS is without a precedent in the history of the world. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

The Peabody gold medal, recently completed by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., under direction of the State Department, with a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress, will be on exhibition to the public until FRIDAY, after which it will be shipped to its destination—*Advertisement.*

Throat Diseases.—"We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the throat and bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

The Best in the World:

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

At Auction, this Day—The great "KINGSLAND MANOR" estate; final sale, near Rutherford Station, N. J. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. Tickets free for 12 o'clock train of Erie Railroad.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—FIELD.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, Greenwich, Conn., by Friends ceremony, FRANCIS W. CARPENTER to HANNAH L., daughter of Edmund Field.

FROTHINGHAM—KENT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN SEWALL FROTHINGHAM to KITTIE, daughter of William Kent, Esq.

HALL—PURDY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Parker, OTIS T. HALL to LIZZIE, second daughter of C. L. Purdy, Esq., all of this City.

HILYARD—KEYES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. C. Smith, JOSEPH W. HILYARD, Jr., to AMELIA A., daughter of S. C. Keyes, Esq., all of this City.

LORD—BOLTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., DANIEL LORD, Jr., of this City, to SILVIE LIVINGSTON, eldest daughter of William H. Bolton, Esq., of Brooklyn.

NICHOLS—GROW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Calvary Church, by Rev. H. Goodwin, of Newark, EDGAR S. NICHOLS to JULIA M. GROW, daughter of Walter F. Grow, Esq.

PRINCE—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. H. Waterbury, Rev. ISAAC PRINCE to EDITH SPERRY, eldest daughter of Jos. A. Baker, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Philadelphia and Elmira papers please copy.

STAFFORD—ALLEN.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Gloria Dei Episcopal Church, by Rev. Charles L. Fischer, Mr. ARTHUR STAFFORD, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss LINDA A. ALLEN, of the former city.

THOMPSON—LUDLAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. George W. Woodruff, J. H. THOMPSON, M. D., to ANNA C., eldest daughter of William Ludlam, all of this City.

DIED.

BARMORE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at 4¼ o'clock, Mrs. MARY BARMORE, wife of Silas Barmore, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, John Wright, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Stamford for the 12¼ P. M. train from 26th-st. depot and 4th-av., New-York.

CARPENTER.—At Portchester, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, MARIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Charlotte M. and the late Joseph Carpenter.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Oct. 23, at 1 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, W. W. Backus, VASHTI W. CAMPBELL, in the 85th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Utica, Ithaca and Binghamton papers please copy.

CHURCHILL.—At Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, Lieut. JOHN LAWRENCE CHURCHILL, U. S. Army, only son of Timothy G. Churchill, of this City.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., New-York, this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 22, at 2 P. M. All friends are invited to be present without further notice.

FERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 20, at No. 25 West 18th-st., SARAH BOOTH, wife E. Leroy Ferry, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. Reuben Booth, of Danbury, Conn., aged 46 years.

Funeral services at St. James' Church, Danbury, Conn., on Friday, the 23d inst., on arrival of the morning train. Cars leave New-Haven Depot at 7 A. M., returning at 4¼ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

VANDERHOOF.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, HERBERT GRANT, infant son of Cornelius S. and Lizzie A. Vanderhoof, aged 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her parents, 1st-av., near 123d-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

VAN ZANDT.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, WASHINGTON VAN ZANDT, in the 31st year of his age.

WHITMORE.—At his residence, in Tarrytown, GEORGE W. WHITMORE, of the firm of Whitmore & Waddell, aged 39 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, in Warren-st., first house east of 6th-av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

DELTA PSI HALL.—*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Bro. JOHN L. CHURCHILL, a member of this Chapter, who by his hearty coöperation in the interest of the fraternity has won our regard and esteem.

Resolved, That though submissive to the will of Almighty God, we mourn the mysterious dispensation of Providence which has removed from our midst such a friend and brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and inserted in the *New-York Times*.

By order of the Alpha Chapter.

COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1868.

At a meeting of this Company, held this date, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness to receive unto Himself our late comrade, Lieut. JOHN L. CHURCHILL, U. S. A., who died from disease contracted in the service of his country; therefore

Resolved, That while in his removal from the field of honor and of usefulness, we acknowledge the hand of our Supreme Commander, we feel deeply the loss of a former companion and valued friend, whose connection with our organization we shall ever remember with pride, and whose memory shall ever be cherished by us with the most profound respect and affection.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere condolence and tenderest sympathy; and while scarcely venturing to lift the veil of sacred sorrow, we assure them of our sincere companionship in their grief.

Resolved, That this company parade in full uniform, and act as escort at the funeral of our late comrade.

Resolved, That as a slight token of our love and esteem, a suitable tablet be erected in the Company quarters.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of our lamented friend and former associate, and be also published in the daily papers.

E. HENRY LACOMBE, President.
JAMES WARREN, Secretary.

COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1868.

COMPANY ORDER No. 14.—This company will assemble at the armory on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, in full uniform (white cross-belts, white gloves, and crape on left arm) to escort the remains of their late comrade, Lieut. JOHN LAWRENCE CHURCHILL, U. S. A. Should the weather prove unfavorable, overcoats and black body-belts will be worn. Members of other companies are invited to participate.

Lieut. L. R. RICHARDSON is detailed to command the escort. By order of

Capt. EDMUND P. ROGERS.
F. W. ROUGHTON, First Sergeant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEST SIDE
ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,
(OF NEW-YORK CITY,)

having secured all its legal rights as guaranteed by its charter, are now prepared to offer for sale their SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

payable in FIFTEEN YEARS. The sale of these bonds is authorized to meet the construction requirements of the road. Only

$600,000

in bonds are authorized to be sold. Of these $300,000 have been taken by STOCKHOLDERS and others, leaving

$300,000

in bonds, which are at present offered to the public at the low rate of

EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT.

It is intended to have these securities equal to any in the City of New-York. They will have a metallic basis greater than any railway bonds ever offered. They will be a

FIRST LIEN

on the Railway and its equipment from the Battery to the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 30th-st., comprising one thousand or more tons of iron to each mile of railway. They have a priority to capital stock, and can be converted into

STOCK AT PAR,

at the option of the holder, after five years, or during 1873, of which notice will then be given.

ONE-HALF MILE OF THE RAILWAY

is already constructed and has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

so that the success of the plans adopted by the Company is fully assured.

The franchises granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York are complete and permanent. The chartered rights have been declared valid and binding by the courts.

This Company has the right of extending the Railway the entire length of Manhattan Island, and is preparing to do so at an early day.

The Capital Stock has been increased to

$500,000,

and is now being issued to those having paid for the same in cash at par.

This railway cannot be affected by fire or flood, and will not need renewals or repairs during the continuance of this security, because it is built on foundations of solid masonry, with a massive wrought-iron superstructure.

A method of rapid transit between the extremities of Manhattan Island has become

A PUBLIC NECESSITY,

and is loudly demanded by the popular voice. The income from this road will be as stable as the business of this city, and must grow with its growth.

To those desiring an investment COMBINING PROFIT WITH SECURITY, these bonds are confidently recommended. The Stock will soon undoubtedly be at a premium, which will accrue to the Bondholders under the convertibility privilege.

The Directors are well-known citizens, whose names are a guarantee of the *bona fide* character and standing of the enterprise.

GEORGE S. COE, Esq., President of the American Exchange National Bank, and JAMES H. BENEDICT, Esq., of Lockwood & Co., Bankers, are the Trustees of the Bondholders.

Full information, with copies of the Charter and Laws and Mortgage Deed of Trust herein referred to, can be had on application to

LOCKWOOD & CO., Bankers,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Sole Agents for Sale of these Bonds.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED in the best manner, by first-class workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—New styles, just received. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—New styles. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PATRONS OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM,

AN ASSOCIATION DESIGNED TO PROMOTE LITERATURE AND ART.

This Association has been formed for the dissemination throughout the country of the standard productions of Literature, as well as Artistic Works of the highest class. It is proposed to assist the progress of our national knowledge, and to elevate our national taste, by a partial application of those principles which have generally insured the success of all coöperative and business Unions.

GENERAL PLAN.

With a view of making the Athenæum a thorough and at the same time a permanent success, the following plan has been adopted, and is submitted to the public in full confidence that it cannot fail to receive their unhesitating sanction and support:

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ATHENÆUM

will be under the direction and immediate supervision of Mr. H. W. DERBY, its Business Superintendent, and council of five of its most prominent members.

A commodious and spacious book store, with art galleries adjoining, has been established by the Association at

NO. 680 BROADWAY,

in which the most valuable and prominent publications in every branch of general literature and the sciences, with all the leading American periodicals, will be sold at their publishers' lowest retail price, as well as stationery, paintings, engravings and other artistic works of the highest class.

In addition to this, each purchaser of goods to an amount of $5 will be presented with a receipt therefor, and another receipt for each additional like amount, which receipts will entitle him to an undivided interest or ownership in the several works of art designed for

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution will be made in a method to be determined upon hereafter, and at a time not later than

FOUR MONTHS,

of which distribution, each purchaser shall have notice. The purchasers of the goods sold by the Athenæum, it will be observed, do not and are not permitted to pay nor contract to pay any valuable consideration for the receipt entitling them to their interest in the property to be distributed—as the goods are sold at the lowest retail prices, and the distribution will be among the holders of the receipts, and to be conducted by themselves.

FREE EXHIBITION.

In order that the public may judge of the value and high order of the paintings and other works of art which will be given to the purchasers at the first distribution, they have been placed upon free exhibition at the

GALLERIES OF THE ATHENÆUM,

the actual value of which is over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THESE WORKS REPRESENT MOST OF THE LEADING NAMES IN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ART.

It may, therefore, be at once seen that every purchaser will not only receive directly a full value for his money in the books or other goods purchased, but at the same time have an undivided interest or right of ownership for every five dollars' worth purchased, on which he may receive one of the costly works of art now on exhibition.

No person is limited to a single receipt of ownership, but can receive two or more, according to the amount of his purchases.

Buyers of books will see the advantage to them by making their purchases from the Athenæum, which is ready to supply any and every work published in the United States at the present time, as they receive, on so doing, an ownership receipt each time their purchase amounts to five dollars.

THE PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS,

Colleges and Public Libraries will, it is believed, readily perceive the advantage derivable to their institutions by purchasing of the Athenæum, as they, in common with the general purchaser, will, in addition to their purchases made at the lowest cash price, become the actual

PROMOTERS OF ARTISTIC TASTE

in every portion of our country, at the same time ornamenting their homes with the finest works of Art and choicest Literature.

CATALOGUES OF OUR STOCK,

which embrace the largest variety of the choicest English and American Books for sale at retail in this City, furnished, with all other information desired, on application. Particular attention is invited to the Rich Illustrated Works, fine Library Editions of Standard Authors, elegant Bibles and Prayer Books, and a large assortment of Rare Juvenile Books.

Our customers in all parts of the United States and the Canadas may depend upon having their orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. On receipt of price, the books, with one or more receipts thereof, according to amount purchased, will be furnished without delay.

It is the determination to make the ATHENÆUM an attractive and popular centre for the distribution of Books and Works of Art at retail only.

All orders should be addressed to

H. W. DERBY.
No. 680 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE A WORKING MODEL OF THE CELEBRATED MACHINE INVENTED BY CYRUS CHAMBERS, JR., ESQ., FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, WHICH IS NOW WORKING SUCCESSFULLY IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO, AND WILL SOON BE IN OPERATION AT FISHKILL, ON THE NORTH RIVER.

IT MAY BE SEEN EACH DAY AT NO. 42 DEY-ST., AND WILL BE IN OPERATION EACH DAY FROM 10 TO 12 O'CLOCK, AND FROM 1 TO 4.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

NEW MEDICAL WORK.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh successfully treated by medicated inhalations.

By H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

Octavo volume, 236 pages, colored lithographs and engravings. For sale by WM. WOOD & CO., New-York; LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia. Price $3; sent free on receipt of price.

"We regard the work of Dr. Dillenback one of the most valuable contributions to medical science recently issued from the Press. And from the high and well-earned reputation of the author, we bespeak for it an extensive circulation."—*Boston Journal.*

As a preventive to those who have weak lungs, and are hereditarily predisposed to consumption, the chapter on "Respiratory Exercise" alone is well worth the price of the book.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on Thursday and Friday of every week.

THE DEMOCRAT.

RED HOT DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

On and after

SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF OCTOBER,

THE DEMOCRAT will be published as a morning daily. Price two cents.

THE DEMOCRAT
THE DEMOCRAT
RED HOT
RED HOT

Will be ready on SATURDAY, the 24th.

The only Democratic Morning Newspaper—THE DEMOCRAT, Mark M. Pomeroy, Editor—Price Two Cents.

For sale by carriers, agents, newsboys, here and everywhere. Will be ready on

SATURDAY THE 24TH OF OCTOBER.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

GAS FIXTURES—NEW STYLES AT RETAIL; old-fashioned chandeliers received in exchange. Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 3 to 7 East 4th-st., near Broadway. M. L. CURTIS & CO.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

How frequently does this occur, at the present time, among persons whose general health is tolerably good; whereas in times past the symptoms rarely occurred, except in cases of advanced tuberculous consumption. Now, if a person's system becomes bilious, or his liver torpid, it often happens that the first thing you observe is a hemorrhage of the lungs; and when the ordinary means of checking it prescribed by physicians are resorted to, the patient speedily goes into a consumption. These effects are caused by the thick and inactive state of the venous blood. The liver is so sluggish, so gorged with bile, that it cannot filter the blood; and this blood, with all its impurities, is forced through the veins in a thick and clotted condition, which necessarily impedes its motion, and causes it to struggle for a vent. The veins of the lungs being thin and weaker than those of any other part, and being subject to a constant pressure by breathing, give way, and a discharge of blood from the lungs is the consequence. Then, if astringents are given to check the bleeding, they irritate the lungs, and consumption generally follows. Thousands of patients in the condition we have described have been restored to perfect health by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

The liver, in such cases, is the organ which nature provides to correct the diseased condition of the blood. When this is purified, and its fluidity is thereby increased, it will circulate in the veins with as much healthy freedom of motion as the arterial blood itself. The liver takes up all its impurities, to be converted into bile; the obstruction is removed, the blood takes its natural course, and the bleeding from the lungs ceases. Very often one box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills will accomplish this object. The effects of these pills, as described by persons who have tried them, are truly astonishing.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He will also be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., N. Y., on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours, at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The hours for this visit to New York are unavoidably changed from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his Rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1868.
CONTENTS:

FISH-CULTURE IN AMERICA.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—French Hatching-Race and Boxes.—A Salmon Ladder.—Salmon-Spearing in Oregon.—Oyster-Hurdles.—Plan of Fish-Ponds.—Plan of Fish-Farm at Stormontfield, Scotland.—Coste's improved Hatching Apparatus.—Coste's first Hatching-Box.—Implements used by Pisciculturists.—Securing the Trout Spawn.—Trout Egg magnified.—Magnified Trout Fry One Week old.—Trout Fry One Week old, Life Size.—Troutlet Three Months old, Life Size.—Feeding the young Trout.—Troutlet Six Months old, Life Size.—Diagram of Ainsworth's Race.—Seth Green.—Stephen H. Ainsworth.—The Troutdale Spring.—The Troutdale Hatching-House.—The Troutdale Fish-Ponds.—Seth Green's Shad Hatching-Box.

EXPLORATIONS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.—(*Second Paper.*)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Introduction to the Governor.—Sons of the Country.—Gente de Rason.—Water-Carriers in La Paz.—San Antonio.—Ventura Colonists.—The Cook.—Getting ready for the Journey.—On the Trail.—Todos Santos.—Humors of the Cook.—A bad Pass.—Watering Place...Approach to Magdalena.—Camp at Salado.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, 1868.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Sims Reeves.—Santley.—Titiens.—Sainton Dolby.—Christine Nilsson.—Sherrington.—Rudersdorff.

MISS WORTH'S COMPETITOR.
A BUREAU MAJOR'S BUSINESS AND PLEASURES.
HOUSEHOLD GODS.
THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM: A LOVE STORY. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Two Wives: Edna and Letty.—Julius and Letty.—The Brothers Stedman.

THE VISIT.
RURAL LIFE.
A MOVING TALE.
WITH A BOOK.
LUCY RUTHVEN'S WILL.
MEHEMET ALI OF EGYPT.
FLOWER SONGS.
MARTYRDOM.
DEMOCRACY OF THE CHINESE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY AND BAZAR.

MAGAZINE, One Copy, for One Year..........$4 00
WEEKLY, One Copy, for One Year..........4 00
BAZAR, One Copy, for One Year..........4 00

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, to one address, for one year, $10 00; or any two for $7 00.

An extra copy of either the *Magazine*, the *Weekly*, or the *Bazar* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 00 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be furnished for $7 00, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

MESSRS. ROBERTS BROTHERS' PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTH EDITION OF
MR. MORRIS' POEM.
One thick vol., 16mo. Price $2 25.
THE EARTHLY PARADISE.

"There is no English poet of this time, nor perhaps of any other, who has so possessed this excellent gift of looking freshly and simply on external nature in all her many colors, and of reproducing what he sees with such effective precision and truthfulness. It is not too bold to anticipate for 'Earthly Paradise' a longer duration in the hearts and minds of men than perhaps any contemporary verse."—*Fortnightly Review.*

"We have enjoyed such a thorough treat in this in every sense rare volume, that we heartily commend it to our readers."—*Saturday Review.*

"It may be doubted whether any poet of our day equals Mr. Morris in enabling his readers to see the objects which are presented to him.........Great riches of invention, an imagination that enters into the being, not only of human, but supernatural agents, unstrained pathos, vivid powers of description and a keen sense of beauty."—*Athenæum.*

"There is nothing more delightful than to escape from the problem-haunted poetry of the day into the rippling narrative of Morris' fresh and vivid fancy...... A volume of the most delightful and varied poetic legend which ever entranced the schoolboy or amused the weary brain of toiling man."—*Spectator.*

"The book must be read by any one who wishes to know what it is like; and few will read it without recognizing its author for a poet who has struck a new vein, and who, preferring his art above popularity, has achieved a work which will yet be popular wherever true poetry is understood."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Sold by all Booksellers, mailed postpaid, by the Publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Room 10, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

Port Richmond—Ethan Allen, Esq.
White Plains—Major James Haggerty, L. Bradford Prince.
Rome—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Syracuse—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. J. L. Kilpatrick, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Good Ground—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Rochester—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Mount Morris—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Jonesville, P. M.—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Arthursburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Mabbettsville—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Eden—G. B. Stebbins, Esq.
Canton—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Highlands, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Mattituck—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Owego—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles; Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, Ohio.
Newville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Oriskany—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Poland—A. D. Shaw, Esq.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Rev. L. H. King.
Hudson—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Morris—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Sodus, P. M.—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Painted Post—Major J. B. Davis.
Pulaski—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri; Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Daniel G. Fort, Esq.
Eminence—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Warsaw—Hon. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Dion—Gen. John L. Swift.
Morrisania—Hon. John M. Thomas, Maryland; John Rafferty, Esq.
Newburg—Hon. Lewis Barker, Maine.
Schroon Lake—Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Sing Sing—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Virgil—Col. R. B. Lansing.
Port Jervis—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine.
Nanuet—T. D. Adams, Esq.
Middletown—Hon. J. B. Belford, Indiana.
Highland Falls—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, Dr. H. Von Holst.
Victory Mills—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
New-York, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st.—Gen. John M. Hall, of Nebraska; Robert Crowe, Esq.
Schodack Landing—Col. F. Montgomery.
New-York, Arcularius Hall—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq., Gen. J. L. Kiernan.
Fishkill Village—Gen. E. W. Hinks, of Massachusetts.
New-Rochelle—Col. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Brooklyn Central Club—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Point Peninsula—Hon. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Claremount—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Ripley—J. W. Finney, Esq., of Michigan.
Cherry Creek—L. W. Osborn, Esq.
Lafayette—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Portageville—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
New-York, No. 21 Av. D—Hon. James Wadsworth, Judge E. Heistand, of Louisiana.
Whitestone—Hon. David Cross, of New-Hampshire.
River Head—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Francis Sylvester.
Avoca—Major James M. McNair.
Hempstead—Hon. A. H. Chase, of Pennsylvania; D. C. Van Cott, Esq.
Sag Harbor—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
New-York, International Hotel—Dr. A. H. Robinson.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Amsterdam—Gen. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Homer—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Farmer Village—Major James Haggerty.
Fort Edward—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Dobbs' Ferry—Major James Haggerty.
Poundridge—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Gen. T. B. Gates.
Albany—Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick, Gen. J. A. Garfield, Gen. J. B. McKean, Hon. James M. Thayer, of Nebraska.
Gouverneur—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Windham, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Ontario—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Poughkeepsie—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Roslyn—L. Bradford Prince, Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Bangall—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Stony Brook—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Van Hornsville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Hawkinsville—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Norway—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Green Point Tent—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer.
Dover Plains—Chas. E. St. Clair.
Far Rockaway—Robert Crowe, Esq.
Gilboa, P. M.—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Castile—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Miller's Place—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Oswego—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Bath—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Ticonderoga—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Cuyler—Col. R. B. Lansing.
Franklin-square, Hempstead—F. De Wigne.
Unadilla—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Yonkers—V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Otisville—Gen C. H. Van Wyck.
Tomhannock—Col. F. Montgomery.
Tarrytown—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
National Club, New-York—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Westchester—Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
Trumansburg—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, Hon. O. W. Chapman.
Carthage—Hon. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Depauville—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Cassadaga—L. W. Osborn, Esq.
Channingville—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Northfield, 2d District—Wm. H. Burleigh.
Haverstraw—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland.
Spencer—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Hoosick—Hon. S. D. Culver, Capt. W. H. Grace.
Brewster—Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine.
Hancock—Hon. J. B. Belford, of Indiana.
Hollowville—Hon. F. Sylvester.
New-York, corner 29th-st. and 9th-av.—Joseph J. Clark, Esq.
Tuckahoe—John Rafferty.
Amityville—Hon. A. H. Chase, of Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Watertown—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Milton—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Batavia—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John J. A. Creswell, of Maryland.
Brooklyn, Academy of Music—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew; Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky; Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Moriah—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Hornellsville—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Fabius, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Middleberg—James Kilbourne, Esq.
College Point—Col. T. B. Thorp.
Attica—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Mount Sinai—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pine Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Staatsburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Cairo—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Maine; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Stillwater—Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
Starkville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Delta—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Amenia—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
Rondout—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Walworth—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Sandy Creek—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Ogdensburg—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Schenectady—Gen. James B. McKean, Hon. David Cross, of New-Hampshire.
Cherry Valley—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hicksville—F. Dewigne, Esq., L. Bradford Prince.
North Peterborough, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery.
South Peterborough, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Whitney's Point—Hon. George L. Maynard, Hon. J. B. Belford, of Indiana.
Astoria—George W. Hoxie, Esq.
Warwick—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Clifton, S. I.—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Judge E. Heistand, of Louisiana.
Adams—Col. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Lafargeville—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Sheridan—L. W. Osborne, Esq.
Johnstown—Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Hon. James M. Thayer, of Nebraska.
Dryden—F. M. Finch.
Danby—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Cazenovia—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Livingston—Hon. F. Silvester.
Campbell—Major James M. McNair.
Union Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Islip—Gen. John L. Stevens, of Maine.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Monroe—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Brooklyn, E. D.—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Millerton—Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Flatbush—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Fairfield—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Alexander—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Saratoga Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., Van Buren Denslow, Esq.
Olean—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Glen Cove—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Col. J. J. O'Connor, L. Bradford Prince.
Pike—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Albany—Major James Haggerty, Hon. James Lynch, of Louisiana.
Lewis—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Sing Sing—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Sloansville, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Carlisle, Evening—James Kilbourn.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward—Gen. Jas. L. Kiernan.
Fordham—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy, Esq.
Frankfort—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Ludlowville—Hon J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Brooklyn (Eighteenth-street)—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine; Robert Crowe, Esq.
Baldwinsville—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Chittenango—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Coram—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Florida—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Cross River, P. M.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Purdy's Station, Evening—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Farmingdale—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.
Little Falls—Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Rome—Gen. J. B. McKean.
Owego—Gen. John Cochrane.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Highland Falls—S. W. Fullerton, Esq.
Glenham—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Amenia—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Yorkville—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Salisbury Corners—Jas. B. Jenkins.
Avoca, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Chatham Four Corners—Hon. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Gen. J. L. Kiernan, Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Earlville—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Dunkirk—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Irvington—Major James Haggerty.
Keeseville—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Catskill—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Nyack—Hon. James A. Briggs.
West Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Hamilton—Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Woodbury—L. Bradford Prince.
Port Byron—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
New Village—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pleasantville—Gen. John L. Swift, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Hindsville—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Oxford—Gen. Daniel Ullman, Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Palmyra—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Sloatsburgh—V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Middleton—Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Hon. A. K. McClure.
Elmira—Gen. James A. Hall, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. B. F. Bruce.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Brooklyn—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Carmel, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; A. W. Lenny, Esq.; Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Brooklyn, 20th Ward—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Dover Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Morrisville—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
Fishkill, P. M.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
West Bloomfield—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Franklinville—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Cohocton—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Auburn—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio; Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Tremont—Major James Haggerty, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Movers—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Jefferson Valley—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Norwich—Hon. James A. Garfield, Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Brooklyn, over the Post Office—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine.
Hudson—Gen. Wm. A. Gibson, of Ohio; George H. Young, Esq.
Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
New City—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Watertown—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Katonah—Rev. L. H. King.
Mount Vernon—Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut.
Brooklyn, 21st Ward—H. P. Crozier.
Watkins—Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio.
Mariners' Harbor—Hon. L. R. Chittenden.
Rochester—Dr. F. Scheutz.
New-York, 67th-st. and Broadway—Gen. D. F. Burke, Daniel P. Lyddy, Col. J. J. O'Conner, John J. Smyth, Esq.
Carthage—Hon. Martin J. Townsend.
Gasport—G. B. Stebbins.
East Norwich—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Newport—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Camden—Gen. Thomas M. Hite, Missouri.

NINETEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX, GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CLUB will hold their weekly grand rally at their large room, Third-avenue Garden, Nos. 721 and 723 3d-av., near 45th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Addresses by Hon. WM. A. DARLING, President of the Club; Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Dr. A. C. POST, Gen. MACGREGOR and GEO. W. HOXIE.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at the reading room 464 3d-av., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8. Speaking by Hon. CHALON F. DAVIE, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, ISAAC J. OLIVER and Major BULLARD.

SAM'L M. COX, Sec'y. E. C. JOHNSON, Pres.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT, COLFAX AND GRISWOLD CLUB will hold a MASS MEETING at Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. WM. A. DARLING, Prof. B. N. MARTIN, ISAAC J. OLIVER, and others, will address the meeting.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., (Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

R. H. FISK & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell at market rates all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and execute all orders for purchase and sale of the same.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD dealt in on commission only.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.

Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.

Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.

W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.

H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.

Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.

And at the office of the Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—PROPOSALS will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made, must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,250,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following certificates of stocks, viz.: Central National Bank, New-York City, No. 208, 15 shares; No. 208, 5 shares; No. 2,774, 5 shares. Grocers' National Bank, New-York City, No. 211, 10 shares; No. 225, 30 shares. Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York City, No. 456, 10 shares, issued Aug. 28, 1862. Commerce Fire Insurance Company, New-York City, No. 97, 10 shares, July 7, 1859. Lamar Fire Insurance Company, No. 331, 6 shares, Feb. 1, 1859; No. 401, 3 shares, March 15, 1859. Bucannan Farm Oil Company, No. 1,031, 250 shares, Oct. 26, 1864. Rynd Farm Oil Company, No. 164, 250 shares, Sept. 1, 1864. People's Petroleum Company, No. 226, 900 shares, May 1, 1865. All the above securities stand in the name of E. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer, and made application in due form for new certificates.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y. NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: { 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅝	110¾
Coupon, 1881..	115¾	116	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅝	110¾
5-20 Reg., '62..	106½	107	10-40 Registered..	104	104½
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon..	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '64..	111⅛	111¼	Gold..	136⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	111½	112	U. S. Cur. Pacif..	99½	100
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July..	110⅛	110⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, No. 11 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Council of this Association will be held at Cooper Institute, (Room No. 18,) on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Real estate owners are invited. E. M. BARNUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2d of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Property, in New-York, Brooklyn and New Jersey at 7 per cent. on first bond and mortgage. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CIN. HAM. AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. in Scrip, redeemable in First Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, and payable at the American Exchange National Bank on or after the 26th inst.

Scripholders can convert the same into Bonds by applying to LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., inclusive. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the first day of November next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free of all taxes) on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of November next. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in English, French and music, desires a position as resident governess. Address, personally, after Oct. 23, Miss CALHOUN, No. 57 West 37th-st.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN MANY families of position, and with College and preparatory students, has a vacancy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 162 Times Office.

A PARISIAN LADY WOULD LIKE A few more pupils in French and music; best of references. Address Miss E. MAIRE, Station G.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN B. BABCOCK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Oct. 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL CRISS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Michael Criss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1868.

o15-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER YOUNG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ebenezer Young, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney for Petitioner. o15-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. NILSON and EPHRAIM H. HILL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Nilson and Ephraim Hill, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o15-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FRANKLIN BURNS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Franklin Burns, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1868.

o15-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI STEINLEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levi Steinlein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A. L. SANGER, Attorney for Petitioner.

o15-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OTIS JENKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Otis Jenks, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third general meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, Oct. 20, 1868.

o22-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OZIAS D. STEVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Ozias D. Stevens, of the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Lattie, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 5, 1868.

o8-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. STOKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward H. Stokes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1868.

o8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS MEAD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Cyrus Mead, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of October, 1868.

o8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles P. H. Ripley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1868.

o8-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK H. ROONEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 14th October, A. D. 1868.

o15-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th October, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o22-1aw3wTh*

NO. 1,440.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT BRISTOL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert Bristol, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 160 Broadway, New-York. o8-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DEMORIN LIBBY, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Demorin Libby, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868.

ALEX. OSTRANDER, Assignee,
o22-1aw3wTh* No. 1 Park-place, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said bankrupt for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable in bankruptcy, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

o22-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GILBERT R. VAN ALEN, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been a adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Oct. 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES GROSSMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Oct. 22, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. WATTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry H. Watts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o22-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE N. DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George N. Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of October, 1868.

o16-1aw3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN H. KELLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Owen H. Kelly, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o22-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Archibald Montgomery, of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing his petition herein in the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o22-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER H. DIAMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Peter H. Diamond, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1868.

o22-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK R. SHERWIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank R. Sherwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o22-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE B. FLINT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

HENRY C. PLATT, Attorney for Petitioner,
o8-1aw3wTh* No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. BULEW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the first day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George D. Bulew, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o8-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EBENEZER YOUNG, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ebenezer Young, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Aug. 10, 1868.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD, Assignee,
o15-1aw3wTh* No. 71 Duane-st., New-York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 164 Chatham-st., New-York,

PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

VICTOR M. RICE, President.

WM. M. TWEED, OWEN W. BRENNAN, } Vice-Presidents.

WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government tax. ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM NOV. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward, Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATEST designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, A plain cook, washer and ironer, a Protestant, with good reference; also, for the country, a person who would be generally useful. Address, with reference, stating wages, HOUSE, Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; ALSO, a capable waitress who thoroughly understands her business. Only Protestants and those who can bring the best City references need apply, TO-DAY, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 33 Madison-av.

FORTY LADY AGENTS WANTED—Small capital required, to sell Thorp's Alabaster Cream for improving the complexion. Offices, No. 59 Warren-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS GROOM AND coachman; also a colored woman as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 153 West-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN INFLUence first-class trade. Apply to MILLS & GIBB, No. 412 Broadway.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS. NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 11 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st. A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUSST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. E. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR three or four children, with an experienced lady, one hour and a half from the City. Address M. C. W., Upper Piermont, N. Y.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPEcial preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers. S. T. FROST, Principal.

FRENCH.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES can be received as boarders in a private family with advantages for French conversation; $8 per week; music if desired. Address A. B. C., Station L, Harlem.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

$300.—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR boys. Procure circular of Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, Principal, Lakeville, Conn.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial, H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE party of good standing wishing to adopt a healthy female child, 7 months old, of respectable parentage, being an orphan, by applying at Dr. LONGRIGG'S, No. 327 East 23d-st., will have every satisfaction.

MARY KEMP IS REQUESTED TO call on British Vice-Consul.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give the very best City references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 322 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook; understands every branch of cooking, both French and English; meats, pastries and the baking of every kind of bread and cakes; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork in a private family; is an experienced operator; can dress ladies' hair; is kind to children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION; IS a good dressmaker and trimmer; does all kinds of family sewing; would take care of a growing child or wait on a lady; City reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 242½ 6th-av., near 16th-st., from 10 to 3, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging in every respect; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, for two days, No. 26 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG Protestant women; one as cook; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress; have six years' City reference from their last place. Call at No. 261 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid, or would mind grown children; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid; is willing to assist with sewing, or with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would mind grown children and sew; can do embroidery nicely; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 East 22d-st.; is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; satisfactory reference given. Call from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at No. 526 5th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants ladies' fine washing; understands the business in all its branches; fluting and all other necessaries. Call at No. 322 West 43d-st., one flight, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities and can have several years' reference from the first families in this City with whom she has lived. Call or address No. 53 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family, and would do the fine washing; is an excellent hand; has good City references. Apply No. 323 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse; can take care of a child from its birth, and has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 177 Lexington-av., (new No. 203,) second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young girl 16 years of age, who resides with her parents, to do chamberwork and to assist in the care of children, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until suited at No. 236 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as good cook, and the other as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; have good City reference if required. Call at No. 324 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse to grown children; is a very neat, plain sewer, and would do light chamberwork if required; good City reference. Address No. 163 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse; would be willing to do plain sewing or chamberwork if required; two years' best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 385 34th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a person who is competent and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 155 West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st.; call at front basement window.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; fifteen years' experience; is also a good seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD REliable girl to do chamberwork, take care of children, assist with washing and ironing in a private family. Address or call for two days at PETER EAGER'S, No. 120 Hudson-st., corner North Moore-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing and is a good sewer; would be willing to attend on grown children; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 321½ West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY woman, a situation as first-class cook in a hotel, club-house or boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 East 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do French fluting; has lived in the best families; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 490 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; will assist with up-stairs work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 453 West 15th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 342 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would take care of children and teach young ones; reference. Call or address No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or any light work; best of reference. No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN A SITUATION IN A private family; is an excellent and plain cook; understands her business well; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best of City references; no objection to country. Call at 109 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR would do chamberwork and fine washing; is a good fluter; City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., second floor front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 354 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 110 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American woman as nurse and plain seamstress; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 160 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 3 Patchen-place, corner of 10th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; understands her business; very best reference. Call at No. 227 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY COMpetent person; capable to take care of an infant and bring it up by the bottle, or grown children, or plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 269 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 280 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS OR chambermaid, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 342 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days, at No. 134 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or to wait on a lady or grown children; good reference. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

A VERY COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young person wishes a situation where there are young ladies who require superior dressmaking done; can fit perfectly, has good taste in altering and trimming, is a very good milliner and plain worker; best City references. Address No. 118 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WISHES TO get washing and ironing to do in her own house; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 440 8th-av., rear building, second floor.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 11 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as laundress and to assist up stairs the latter part of the week; understands fluting; or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; is a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 18th-st., (No. 3 White's-place,) between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress to grown children, or chambermaid and seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person of experience and ability to attend a first-class confectionery, or to wait on an invalid lady, or to assist in housekeeping; the best of reference. Address N. H., or call at the store, No. 635 8th-av., near 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has eighteen months' City reference from her last place; understands all kinds of soups, desserts, &c.; makes good bread; will do the coarse washing; wages, $14. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE LADIES' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, of all kinds; excellent situations ready; American, English, Scotch, Irish, German, French, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good family seamstress; best City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork and sewing; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT (Scotch) woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and children's dressmaker; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen on Thursday at her present employer's, No. 16 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; has no objection to wait on ladies; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 216 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH young woman, a situation as lady's maid, dress hair beautifully, give lessons in French, or regular dressmaker and seamstress; excellent operator on machine; unexceptionable reference. At 3.9 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, a situation as general houseworker; understands plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; City references; moderate wages. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY EFFICIENT WOMAN, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can flute and polish in every style; do up ladies' fine muslins nicely; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family, City or country, as general servant; washes and irons; will do the general work of a small family; wages, $10. Call at No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of an invalid; good reference given as to honesty, capability, &c. Call for two days at No. 217 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; lately landed from England; has no objection to assisting in a small washing; best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 237 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; can give the best of City reference from last place. Address No. 23 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young German girl, well recommended, as waitress or to take care of children. Apply or address AGNES, No. 2 Abingdon-square, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; an excellent baker; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st., one door from 8th-av.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby; has the best of City references. No. 347 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children and to sew; can operate. Call at No. 145 West 10th-st., between Greenwich and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City references. Call at No. 453 3d-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; best City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young woman in some respectable family. Call for two days at No. 78 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 5 8 6th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 254 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is fully capable of bringing up a child from its birth. Apply at No. 10 West 34th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC AND REliable young man a situation as coachman or groom; can furnish unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; expectations as to salary moderate. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT), a situation; thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, &c., and is a good gardener and useful man. A good situation and fair wages desired. Five years' good reference given if required. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 63 New Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Call on or address Y. C., corner of 37th-st. and Broadway, northwest corner, in the horse bazaar.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced porter; has been in present place five years; satisfactory reference given from present employer. Any gentleman wanting a good steady man will call or address P. SMITH, No. 62 Duane-st., in the bindery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, competent to take the management of a first-class place; understands the management of graperies and green-houses and growing early vegetables, fruit, &c. Address J. M., seed store, 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give ten years' City reference as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Address B. B., Box No. 191 Times Office for two days, or No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, porter or otherwise, by a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address WILLIAMS, Box 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A gentleman's family by an Englishman of many years' experience and respectability, with the best of references. Call or address for this week, W. W., No. 151 East 32d-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, situations—the man as coachman and groom, his wife as laundress or cook; good references. Address P. B., box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or as valet; is a Protestant; only a short time from Europe; has good reference. Address W. K., No. 339 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT MAN, a situation at moderate wages on a country place as farmer, gardener and helper, care-taker, &c.; has good references. Call or address JOHN, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, of long experience; will be generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. F. R., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUation as porter; understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. G., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, married, no incumbrance; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION.—A gentleman having given up his establishment, desires to obtain a situation for his coachman. Address D. H. J., Box No. 230 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, or to take care of road horses. Address for two days M. M., No. 153 West 20th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L. Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress, well known in New-York and principal cities, a position as traveling agent or salesman for a first-class house. Address A. R., Box No. 4,233 Post Office.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN	NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA	COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin. (the accommodations being equa to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN **ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
Chief cabin passage.....
TO PARIS.
Payable in gold.....145

Berths not secured until paid on.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA will be on board at the Company's wharf, foot of Grand-st, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 21st instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FERRIERE	DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT	WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway ticket to Paris, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA	Oct. 24
CALEDONIA	Oct. 31
BRITANNIA	Nov. 7
HIBERNIA	Nov. 14
EUROPA	Nov. 21
ANGLIA	Nov. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin	$110	
To London	115	
To Paris	115	
Halifax	20	
St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer	40	
Steerage		$30 and 35
To London		40
To Paris		42 and 47
Halifax		15
St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer		30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SAMARIA	Oct. 22
PALMYRA	Nov. 5
TRIPOLI	Nov. 12
JAMAICA	Nov. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Orizaba.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.	
$230	$220	$140	

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Oct. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH at Aspinwall.

St. Anner leaving Nov. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 8, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND ARZUL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.

The favorite steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. HOMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR MOBILE

VIA

FERNANDINA ROUTE,

EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 Steamship FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, and HARMON on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage twenty dollars.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 32 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SAN SALVADOR, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-West. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. SAYRS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 A. M. Passage to Havana $45 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE.

The wire, cord and leaden seals, prepared to meet the requirements of the regulations of the Treasury Department for Californian freight via the Isthmus of Panama, are now ready and for sale to shippers by SECOMBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 264 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official papers procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA	EMMELIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
GEO. CROMWELL	VALLE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 61 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMERS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama. The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer sailing.

WALLS, FARGO & CO., Pier No. 42 North River. Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BEATTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. HENRY J. SEED, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 9 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Fare as low as the lowest. Freight landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. H. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take train at 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Athens and Hudson; connecting with 9 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Centrai, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12 M.
Friday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th, 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 27th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening. Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. BAYLIS, Capt. ISAAC H. CARMAN, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,

the trains of this Company will leave Jersey City for Piermont by the Pavonia Ferry from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,

(Sundays excepted):

Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Saturdays only at 12 midnight.

Then 4, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

OCT. 20, 1868.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, except Oxford, to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Ruthferd Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 P. M. Passenger; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Train run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Company's Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BABB, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:32, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SINGLY OR EN SUITE—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

ROOMS TO LET.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms at No. 39 West 23d-st., consisting of parlor and four bedrooms, with bathroom on second floor, with private table; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second story front room, southern exposure, with board; house must be first-class; modern improvements; in a respectable neighborhood; price not to exceed $35 a week; location from 9th to 26th sts., between 4th and 6th avs.; references must be unexceptionable. Address BOARD, Box 182 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, NO. 73 6th-av., corner of 13th-st.—Families or others wishing accommodations for the Winter can procure elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with restaurant or private table, if desired, upon application after Monday (next.) Oct. 26, on the premises to JAMES SLATER.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, by a small family, gentleman, wife and two daughters, in a house with modern conveniences; three rooms required and good board. Address, stating location and terms, P., care of Belding, Bros. & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with rosewood and black walnut furniture, first floor, at board for two, only $25 a week; one for $18, and a nice hall-room, $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A genteel second-story front room with modern improvements, without board, between 8th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, with particulars and terms, Box No. 2,858 Post Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UNfurnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR three months, by a gentleman and wife, on or near 5th-av.; parlor and bedroom, with first-class appointments, for which a liberal price will be paid; references given and required. Address EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Box No. 1,441 Post Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished front room, on third floor, with breakfast and dinner if desired, at reasonable terms; without board, $3 per week. Address S. M. F., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives; also, single rooms; references given and required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms and good board; location healthy and pleasant; references exchanged. No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house between the 5th and 6th avs., would accommodate a few persons with choice of rooms and unexceptionable table; reference given and required. Address H., Box No. 2,562 Post Office.

WANTED—SECOND-STORY FRONT AND hall room adjoining, with good plain board, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; also, third-story front for a single lady. Address, with size of rooms and terms, ALEXANDER, Box No. 2,562 Post Office.

NO. 25 AMITY-ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; all large and airy; house has all modern improvements; is just furnished new throughout, nothing second-hand; one room on first floor suitable for business; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD with a private family residing below 25th-st.; breakfast and dinner at or after 6; reference. Address, stating location and terms, NASSAU, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, A SECond-story front room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; French board; private table if required; rent moderate. Address No. 13 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A QUIET HOME in this City for the Winter; family—wife, three children and seamstress. Rooms must be on second floor. Permanent location; address, with terms, M. C. S., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post Office.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house; all the improvements; other rooms, if required, with board. No. 2 West 13th-st., first door from 5th-av. Reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, have a large second-story room, nicely furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. No. 162 West 22d-st.

NO. 413 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FEW LAdies or gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and excellent board. References exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A handsome, furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private table if desired; also very eligible rooms for a party of gentlemen.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board, between 5th and 6th avs., on reasonable terms.

NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of parlors on first floor, with bath and all improvements, without board; price $85 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S family, consisting of six persons, in a pleasant part of the City; private family preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 4,195.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR THE St. Cloud Hotel, 42d-st., with or without private table. Address EUROPEAN, care of H. Gean, No. 26 Barclay-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 169 (new No.) West 13th-st., below 6th-av.; unexceptionable location; reference exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 35TH-ST., SECOND house from Madison-av., a beautifully-furnished, large front chamber, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without full or partial board.

NO. 34 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

NO. 235 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; dinner at 6 o'clock; also an elegant suite of front rooms.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a large front room, handsomely furnished, for the Winter; excellent table; location unexceptionable. Call or address No. 321 Washington-st. Freight.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, and second floor front room, with or without board, in a private family, a few doors from the Coleman House; references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ENTIRE SECond floor of a first-class house, with board; other rooms, if required; references. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with good board; dinner 6½; near Wall and Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 2 Pierrepont-st.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE.—A suite of rooms, or entire floor, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for three adults, requiring three rooms; references exchanged; terms $20 to $40 per week, according to location of room. Address HOME, *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 249 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, with superior table, for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 36 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Thirty-five feet front, superb suite of apartments, with private table if preferred; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a New-England family; house first-class; reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD.—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of the South and Wall-st. ferries, in one large room on second floor; references required. Apply at No. 241 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman; location between 4th and 25th sts.; private American family preferred. A. M. of French Consulate. Address, stating terms, W. B., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING A HANDsomely-furnished house in a desirable locality, will let a choice of rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, in a quiet house, at No. 878 Broadway.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME SECond floor, with board; private bath; every convenience.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FAMILY, FURNISHED rooms with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Apply at 138 West 43d-st.

LODGINGS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at the Stuyvesant House, No. 279 3d-av. ISAAC B. CONOVER, Proprietor.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with first-class table.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlor, bedroom attended, handsomely furnished; single rooms.

ROOMS EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE table; location Union-square; reference required. Address Box No. 1,067 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Large room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

NO. 54 EAST 25TH-ST.—FEW DOORS FROM Madison-square; unexceptionable location. Choice front rooms over parlors with board in a private family.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let to one or two gentlemen, at No. 20 West 16th-st.

NO. 8 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FURnished rooms to let for gentlemen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

At C. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 643 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

Several second-hand carriages for sale at GREAT BARGAINS.

HARNESS ALL STYLES.

6 Sleighs just received.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF PINE carriages, say carriages, landaus, landaulets, &c., &c., built under our personal supervision, of the best materials and by the best workmen.

CORBETT & SCHARCH.

Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

Also, the unrivaled "OUR WAGON."

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK MARE, seven years old; 15¾ hands high; equally good in double or single harness; sound and gentle. Can be seen at No. 72 8th-st., near 5th-av.

A THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE AND six-seat Westchester Rockaway, as good as new, for sale at BINER & STEVENS' Carriage Factory, No. 136 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, TOP wagon, harness and a complete set of butcher's fixtures for $150. Cottage-st., first house from Berg n-wood-av., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, COAL CART AND HARness, with brick box; sold separate or together; can be seen at 21st-st., East River. Inquire for JAMES GORDEN.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT CARRIAGE IN FIRST-rate order, made by John C. Parker & Co.; suitable for family use. Apply to private stable, No. 143 East 51st-st.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD CART OR TRUCK horses; also several low-priced. Can be seen at No. 17 Leroy-st., between Bedford and Bleecker sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$7,000—LARGE NEW DOUBLE HOUSE for sale on easy terms, at Clifton, on Erie Railway, 52 minutes from Chambers-st. Call at Room No. 5, No. 206 Broadway, or on depot agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, at Jamaica, L. I.; twenty acres splendid lawn, and all kinds of fruit trees, and small fruits; ten minutes from depot, one hour's ride New-York; good house, in perfect order; barn, garden and outbuildings; unobstructed river views of many miles; well watered. Price $15,000, which is less than the price of adjoining unimproved land. Mr. F. P. JAMES, No. 45 Wall-st., will furnish any further information, or WM. H. MORRIS, on premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Prospect, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large handsome house, with 57 acres, only 3 miles from railroad station; also gardener's cottage, cold graperies, carriage-house and stable. For price and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY acres, with cottage of ten rooms, barn, carriage-house, brook-trout pond

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE made her first appearance here, this season, on Monday evening, and contributed to the enjoyment of quite a large audience, by her very popular and familiar triple personation in the piece of nonsense called "Thrice Married." Good nonsense is a legitimate source of fun, and Mrs. FLORENCE presents in this bit of capital nonsense happy burlesques of character and some agreeable singing and dancing. *Teresa's* "Sneezing Song" and a comical descriptive ballad of the kind which LINGARD has made known to New-York ears, called "When Sammy Comes Home"—were fiercely redemanded. Mrs. FLORENCE's costumes were new and choice, and, to use a common expression, "stylish." Satin robes upon a poor *costumiere*, however, and theatrical short skirts for every day house wear, are pleasing additions to the other absurdities of the play, all of which must be admitted, or there can be no fun. If the whole performance were less absurd it would be bad. As in good hyperbole the exaggeration must surpass the truth, lest, being mistaken for it, the effect be simply falsehood; so, in such farcical burlesques upon life as plays of the "Thrice Married" order present, where the end to be obtained is pure and simple fun, there must be just such disjointings of the natural and probable, and whimsical exhibitions like unto Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE's, to prevent the comical extravagance of action from being in any way connected with the serious business of life. Mr. JOHN MOORE added to the laughter of the evening by his performance of *Uncle Jack*—a clever old fellow who has been sending remittances to his fast young bachelor nephew in town for the young rascal's mythical wife and "darling little Jack, Jr.," and who comes suddenly to the city to see how the money goes. The farce will be repeated every evening, preceded by the drama of "No Thoroughfare," which has not yet failed to interest or to attract.

THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

This very complete establishment, which has been, like the nursery story, "round and round and round," the country for ever so many years, amusing all sorts of people at all sorts of times, has burst at length upon New-York with a blaze of glory. Like the ancient conquerors, it has entered the captured city in golden chariots, and the subjugated citizens have fallen before them. The first performance took place under the new tent in Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway, on Monday evening, and the first public procession through the main thoroughfares took place on Tuesday morning. Both were attended by admiring multitudes. Two "arenic displays," as the feats in the ring are called, take place every day—at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 in the evening. The entertainment has many attractions for those who admire graceful riding, daring horsemanship, and expert gymnastics. JAMES ROBINSON, who almost rides upon his horse's tail, and the infant CLARENCE—a little creature who must have been cradled on horseback, and who was cutting capers in the circus ring at an age when most babies are cutting their teeth—are the leading luminaries. Miss LUCILLE WATSON supplies the necessary "lovely woman's presence," and flashes upon the enraptured sight in a fearless act of equestrianism which inspires but one feeling of regret that like "life," it must come to an end. The European possesses also the usual complement of talented "families" of posturers and acrobats, and performing mules, and "clowns," without which no circus can be considered complete. The breathless pleasures of the menagerie are furnished also, by a Lion Monarch who enters a den of living beasts.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The last performances of "Out of the Streets" will take place at the New-York Theatre this week. The house is now managed as a commonwealth, the late managers having relinquished it to the dramatic company.

The sale of tickets for Mrs. SCOTT SIDDON's readings commenced yesterday, at SCHIRMER's, No. 701 Broadway, and the brisk demand indicates a lively popular interest in the *début* of this descendent of the great English tragic queen, which is to occur on Monday next at Steinway Hall.

Mr. FORREST gave his fully-matured and impressive personation of *Othello* last evening at Niblo's Garden before quite a fine audience; to-night Mr. FORREST will repeat this performance, and on Friday evening he will appear as *Richelieu*.

Musical.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.

OFFENBACH's opera of "Genevieve de la Brabant" will be produced at the French Theatre to-night. The cast embraces all the principal artists of Mr. GRAU's troupe, including several who have not yet made their *débuts*. Mr. GRAU has gone to great expense in the production of this work, the scenery, costumes, properties, &c., having been procured in Paris.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The unpleasant weather yesterday had, of course, its effect on the attendance at the second Kellogg concert last evening. Nevertheless there were sufficient of the lieges in number and style to show that the young *prima donna's* return is the event of the season. The programme last night was (so far as concerned Miss KELLOGG) nearly the same as on Monday. The only novelty was the cavatina from "Lucia," "O, Luce di quest anima," which was sung brilliantly and encored. Miss KELLOGG substituted a setting of "Beware!" accompanying herself on the piano-forte. Both pieces were given with the ease and spirit which the lady can so readily command. Miss ALIDE TOPP played "La Campanella," by LISZT, and the two rhapsodies by the same composer which she gave on Monday. We prefer not to speak of the other artists. Signor SUSINI's place in "Faust" was filled by Signor COLETTI.

The third concert takes place at the Academy on Friday evening. There will be a *matinée* on Saturday.

AQUATICS.

The Great Rowing Match between the St. John, N. B., Crew and the Ward Brothers—The St. John Crew the Winners.

The great so-called International Rowing Match between the representative champion crews of New-York and the Province of New-Brunswick, the former represented by the WARD brothers; the latter by the Paris crew from St. John, over a course of six miles for $1,500 a side, came off yesterday on the Connecticut River at Springfield, Mass. This match has excited an unusual degree of interest. Ever since the challenge of the champion four-oared crew of New-York, the WARD brothers, to row any crew in the world for any amount from $1,000 a side up to $5,000 a side, was accepted by the renowed St. John crew, who went over one year ago to the Paris international regatta, and triumphed over both the English and French competitors. After some negotiations, arrangements were entered into for a contest over six miles for $1,500 a side, to be rowed on the same course on which the WARD Brothers had so signally defeated the St. John (N. B.) crew (but a far different one to the present) last year. To add to the *eclat* of the occasion, the Springfield Regatta Association offered small purses for a single-scull and four-oared race, to be rowed on the same day. Both of these events, however, dwindled into insignificance in comparison with the great race, which attracted thousands of the lovers of aquatic sports from Boston, Providence, Hartford, New-Haven, New-York, Philadelphia, Newburg, Albany and other places. During the afternoon both banks of the river were densely lined by crowds of interested spectators, and notwithstanding the steady, persistent fall of a drizzling rain, they remained until the momentous contest was decided.

The Massasoit House was the rendezvous of the visitors, and betting at once became heavy and spirited. The backers of the New-York crew, eager and ready as they were to invest their greenbacks on their favorites, found the partisans of the provincials equally ready, and thousands of dollars were staked on the issue, even betting being the current quotation. To their surprise, the New-Yorkers found that not only were all their offers to back the WARDS for any amount eagerly accepted, but they were quickly outbet, until offers to back the St. John men met with no response. Some idea may be judged of the magnitude of the betting operations from the fact that the proprietors of the Massasoit House held over $10,000 in stakes, and this was only a moiety of the aggregate amount invested on the race.

THE GREAT MATCH.

The boats were called promptly, and amid great and long-continued cheering, they drew into line. The WARDS' crew was composed of the quartette of brothers, JOSHUA, GIL, HENRY and CHARLES, and they rowed their shell, *Charles A. Peverelly*, 46½ feet long, and 20 inches wide. Their uniform was white shirts, pink drawers and white handkerchiefs bound around their heads. They looked confident and in tip-top condition, but appeared old and veteran like in contrast with their more youthful competitors. The St. John crew rowed a splendid new shell, built for them by CHARLES ELLIOTT, of Greenpoint, forty-eight feet in length and nineteen inches wide. The crew was as follows: ROBERT FULTON, stroke; SAMUEL HUTTON, second; ELIJAH ROSS, third, and GEO. PRICE, bow. Their uniform was pink shirts and drawers and blue and red cap. The judges in the upper and winning stakeboat were:

THE START.

Without delay both boats drew into line, and as the crews sat, bent in eager anticipation of the word, they were anxiously and critically scanned. The magnificent physique, splendid muscular development and healthy bronzed complexions of the St. John crew combined with the vast advantage of youth they possessed, turned the tide of betting in their favor, and odds of $100 to $80 were freely offered on shore that they won the race, but there were few takers. Without any waste of time the boats backed into line, the word "Go" was given, and simultaneously sixteen oars flashed the water, and the boats flew responsive to the impetus. For the first two hundred yards the WARDS' boat showed in advance, and CHARLEY MOORE, one of their stanchest backers, shouted out exultantly, "A hundred the WARDS win," but none took it up. Forty four strokes to the minute was their average rate; the St. John crew making forty-two, but there was a latent power and vim in their stroke that quickly made its mark. Before four hundred yards were traversed, their boat was even with the Americans, and now that they had got into their long, powerful stroke, machine-like in its regularity, they fairly walked away from their opponents, and turned the lower stake-boat six lengths ahead. On their homeward journey they still further showed their decisive superiority, for they increased their commanding lead at every stroke, and finally won by fifty lengths in very easy style, letting up in their speed on the last quarter mile, when they found they had so easy a victory in hand. The time of the victors was 39 minutes, 28¾ seconds; of the losers, 40 minutes, 28¾ seconds, or just one minute longer than the former. JOS. WARD, in reply to the question if all was fair and satisfactory, openly declared they had been fairly beaten, and by the best four-oared crew in the world. Tremendous cheering succeeded the victory of the Provincials, who were warmly congratulated by all parties.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the wigwam, corner of Broadway and Six-seventh-street, Mr. H. A. GILBERTSON being in the chair. The wigwam is also styled Camp Griswold. Judge D. P. TYLER, V. B. DENSLOW, Esq., and others, made addresses. The usual good attendance greeted the speakers which has heretofore been present during the campaign, and applause was abundant.

First Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A special meeting of the First District Club was held last evening at No. 78 Hudson-street. Mr. HENRY SMITH, the President, was in the chair. The hall was well attended, in anticipation of a speech by Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, who addressed the assemblage in his usual energetic and interesting manner. Other gentlemen followed, and the meeting dispersed after a series of quite attractive discourses.

Third Assembly District Grant Club.

The Third District Grant and Colfax Club is also a Griswold and Cornell Club, and held a meeting last night at their new headquarters in Schneider's Hotel, No. 371 Broome-street. Mr. HOWARD C. VAIL, the President, was in the chair, and opened proceedings with an address. Business was then transacted and new members added to the roll.

The Eighteenth Assembly Wide Awake.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Republican Association held last evening was most enthusiastic, the hall of meeting being crowded, and the proceedings of even more than ordinary interest. The Anderson Glee Club initiated the business of the evening with one of their soul-stirring songs, bringing down the house. The first speaker was Hon. CHAS. LEE ARMOUR, of Maryland, who on presentation was received with much warmth.

His speech was earnest, and appealed to the reason and common sense of an audience that evidently came with an earnest purpose. The vacillation and utter infirmness of purpose of HORATIO SEYMOUR were shown by reference to public record in a light that leaves no doubt that the disingenuousness and utter want of patriotism of the Democratic nominee for President are fully as well understood by the loyal people of Maryland as by the loyal masses of our own State.

Hon. JOHN H. WHITE, one of the best known and one of the most effective campaigners on the Republican side, followed in a characteristic and happy address.

W. P. ESTERBROOK is President of this Association, and ARCHIBALD JOHNSON Secretary.

Miscellaneous Political Items.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania; Senator CONNESS, of California; Hon. H. B. STANTON, of New-York, and Gen. SAMUEL P. SPEAR, of Fenian fame, will address the Republican mass meeting at New-Brunswick to-day.

Hon. WM. BROSS, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Hon. LOUIS BARKER, of Maine, will speak in the monster Wigwam, Jersey City, Saturday evening, 24th inst. On Monday evening, 26th, Major Z. K. PANGBORN and Col. WM. BROWN, of Kentucky, will speak in the same place. On Tuesday evening, 27th, Senator MORRILL, of Maine, will speak in the same wigwam, and on Saturday evening, 31st, Hon. N. B. BRIANT, of Massachusetts, and Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, of this City, will close the series of meetings.

Nominations.

The Constitutional Union Convention nominated the following ticket last evening: For Register—JOHN H. ANTHON. For Justice Supreme Court—GEORGE G. BARNARD. City Judge—GUNNING S. BEDFORD. Supervisor—JOHN L. NOYES.

The Fifth District Convention met last evening and nominated JOHN MORRISSEY for Member of Congress.

The Mozart Congressional Convention of the Ninth District nominated ROSWELL B. HATCH.

The National Labor Union Assembly Convention of the Fifteenth District nominated as their candidate for Assembly JOHN MCDERMOTT, of the plasterers.

The Democratic Union Assembly Convention of the First Assembly District met last night and nominated CHARLES REILLY by acclamation.

The Democratic Union Assembly Convention of the Fifth Assembly District nominated CHRISTOPHER MONAHAN for Assembly.

The Sixth Assembly District Democratic Union Nominating Convention met last evening at No. 415 Grand-street, and nominated, by acclamation, THOS. H. FERRIS as their candidate for member of Assembly.

The Democratic Union Convention in the Seventh District had some trouble. A portion of the delegates got possession of the meeting-room early in the afternoon and excluded all others. The "ins" renominated JAMES RILEY. The "outs" nominated WILLIAM J. DANIELS.

The Eighth Assembly District Democratic Union Nominating Convention met last evening at Manhattan Hall, No. 60 Essex-street, and adjourned to Tuesday evening next, without making a nomination.

The Democratic Union Convention in the Ninth Assembly District met and nominated WILLIAM G. BERGEN for Assembly by acclamation.

The Democratic Union Convention of the Thirteenth Assembly District nominated ASHEL R. HERRICK for member of Assembly. The nomination was indorsed by Mozart delegates.

The Democratic Unionists of the Eleventh Assembly District last night nominated as their candidate PETER TRAINER.

The Democratic Union Convention of the Fifteenth Assembly District decided not to nominate a candidate.

The Democratic Union Assembly Convention of the Twentieth Assembly District met last night and nominated Hon. HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., for Assembly.

Tammany Hall Primaries.

Primary elections were held last night in the different wards of the City, for the purpose of electing delegates to a County Convention for the nomination of Register, Supervisor, Justice of the Supreme Court and City Judge. Delegates were also elected to the Congressional and Assembly Conventions.

The County Convention will be held to-night in Tammany Hall. The various Assembly Conventions will meet to-morrow night at their designated localities, and the Congressional Conventions on Saturday night.

The Reported Loss of the Ville de Paris.

We are informed that there is no truth whatever in the current Washington rumor of yesterday that the steamer *Ville de Paris*, with the Russian Minister on board, is lost. A similar rumor was set afloat a few weeks ago in regard to the *St. Laurent* of the same line. The steamship *Tripoli*, bound West, passed the *Ville de Paris*, bound East, at a date later than that of the pretended disaster.

Funeral of Richard C. Morse.

The funeral services of the late Mr. RICHARD C. MORSE took place yesterday at 10:30 A. M., at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' (Presbyterian) Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. The church was filled with the relatives and friends of the lamented Mr. MORSE. Among them were his elder brothers, Mr. S. F. B. MORSE and Mr. SIDNEY MORSE. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Sr., and Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE. The latter delivered an eloquent discourse. At the close of the exercises the remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Mr. RICHARD C. MORSE was the youngest of the three sons of Dr. JEDEDIAH MORSE, famous for many things, but especially known in our school days as the author of *Morse's Geography*. The gentleman just deceased was long associated with his brother, SIDNEY, in the conduct of the New-York *Observer*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAIDEN-LANE FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.—The following are the losses and insurances at the fire which occurred on Tuesday night at No. 50 Maiden-lane: ENRICH & RUCKNER, furriers, who occupied the first floor, sustain a loss of $5,000 and are insured in the following Companies: United States, of Baltimore, $2,000; Commonwealth, $2,500; Mechanics, of New-Jersey, $2,000; Firemen's, of Jersey City, $2,500; Associated Firemen's, of Baltimore, $2,750; Union, of Baltimore, $2,750; Bowery, $2,000; Western, of Buffalo, $2,500; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Buffalo City, $2,500; Commercial, of Albany, $2,500; Merchants, of Chicago, $4,000; Mutual, of Buffalo, $2,500; City of Hartford, $2,500; Merchants, of Hartford, $2,500; Charter Oak, of Hartford, $2,500; Home, of New-Haven, $2,500; Liverpool & London & Globe, $2,500; Westchester County, $2,500; and Hamilton, $2,500. CHRISTIAN DIEDERICH, basket-maker, in the basement, sustains a loss of $2,500 by water; insured for $2,500 in the Kings County, $2,000 in Lafayette, and $2,000 in the Exchange Companies. The buildings, Nos. 48 and 50 Maiden-lane, which are owned by GEO. H. CAREY, are damaged to the extent of $3,000, insured as follows: Western, of Buffalo, $4,000; Albany City, $2,000; Buffalo City, $4,000; Montauk, $5,000; Mutual, of Buffalo, $4,000; Hope, of Providence, R. I., $2,000; and Springfield, Mass., $5,000.

A SOLDIER'S WIDOW IN NEED.—Our reporter asks us to call the attention of the charitable public to the case of the widow of J. F. PRATT, a soldier, who did the country good service in a New-York regiment during four years of the war, and who has since died of his wounds. She arrived here from the West on Saturday, with five young children, and without money. PRATT was a printer, and a native of this City before going to the war. The Ladies' Union Relief Association for the aid of sick and disabled soldiers and their families, have inquired into the case and gave them immediate relief, but they now need bed-clothing, furniture and clothing for herself and children, and this appeal is made to assist in getting them. Any contributions directed PRATT, and sent to Capt. GREER, Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, will be forwarded to the family.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Marquis de San Felipo, of France; Ben Field, of Albion; Gen. Gansevoort, of United States Army, and Judge Parker, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. John A Green, of Syracuse; Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Gen. Johnson, of Ohio; Gen. W. H. Seward, of Auburn, and Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Jas. M. Buchanan, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel; Col. McDougall and Major Culvert, of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel; Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel; Col. Young, of the British Army, is at the Everett House; Hon. J. B. Congdon, of Connecticut, and Hon. Samuel H. Torrey, of Nyack, are at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The case involving Mr. HENRY R. PIERSON, President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, on a charge of cruelty to horses, was disposed of yesterday before Justice RILEY, of the City Hall Police Court, by the Detective who made the complaint not appearing to give his evidence, and Mr. BERGH, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stating that the Detective had been found unworthy of belief. Mr. PIERSON made a speech, and the case was ended.

VIOLATION OF EXCISE LAW.—JAMES CONNERTON, of No. 174 Raymond-street, where he sells liquor, was taken before Justice RILEY yesterday, charged with selling liquor after hours in violation of the Excise law. He was found guilty and fined in the sum of $20.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅝ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	97
Erie Railway Shares	31½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	38⅞

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Five-twenty United States Bonds, 78¼@78⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 21—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed unchanged at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

The Provisions and Produce markets closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21—5 P. M.

Tallow closed excited at 54s. ₩ cwt. Other articles in the London markets unchanged.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Cotton quiet; Tres Ordinaire, 137f. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Petroleum firm, and advanced 25c.; Standard White, 50f. 25c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Sugar market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Lard quiet at 19½c. ₩ lb.

It has been raining here all day.

YOKOHAMA, Sunday, Sept. 20.

Exchange on London, 4s. 7½d.; on New-York, 16 ₩ cent. discount. In Silk there is a fair business. Staple American Drills, $5. Rice has advanced and is in great demand. Silk has advanced. The total settlements since July 1 have been 5,000 bales of extra and best Mibast at 940@1000 taels. Total arrival of silk-worm eggs for the season, 1,750,000 cards, quoted at 50c.@$4 per card.

Tea is in little demand, large quantities being received from Hiogo and shipped to New-York.

The ships *Yokohama*, *Grenadier*, *Queen of the Age* and *Havilah* are loading for New-York. Freights to London and New-York are quoted at £3 15s.@£4 ₩ ton. The Japanese Government gives notice of its desire to have the treaty revised as regards the duty on tea and silk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Tea has declined in Hong Kong markets, and but few settlements have been made. Silks had slightly declined, but the market was active. Exchange on London, 4s. 6¾d.; on New-York, 15 ₩ cent. discount.

SHANGHAE, China, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Exchange on London at 6 months, 6s. 5d.; on New-York, 14 ₩ cent. discount.

IMPORTS—American Drills, 4@4½@4¾ taels ₩ piece. The stock on hand is 20,000 pieces. Flour, 7@8¾ taels ₩ bbl.

Quicksilver, 47@48 taels; English Coal, 9 taels; American Coal, 11½ taels.

EXPORTS—Shipments of Green Teas for the month 53,700 half chests. Stock on hand 34,000 half chests.

The ship *Asphodel* sailed on the 4th for New-York with 353,600 pounds of tea. The ships *Resolute* and *England* are loading for the same place.

The prices are higher than in last season, but a decline is confidently expected. Prices of Silk are declining in consequence of unfavorable news from London.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Exchange on New-York in light supply, with a good demand at unchanged rates. FLOUR dull and drooping; Spring Extras, $6@$8 50. No. 1 WHEAT quiet at a decline of 3½c.@4c.; there was a good demand for shipping at $1 36@$1 36½; No. 2, $1 29½@$1 30; in the afternoon, $1 28½. CORN—Sales of No. 1 at 87c.@91c., closing at 89c.; No. 2 moderately active and firm at 86c.@87c.; New, 80c. OATS steady and in good demand at 49½c. for No. 1, and 46½c.@47c. for Rejected. RYE in good demand for shipping at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 22½; No. 2 at $1 16@$1 19. BARLEY firm at $1 81 for No. 2, and $1 58 for Rejected. PORK quiet and steady at $30. SHOULDERS steady and quiet at 11¾c. LARD quiet at 18c. Free WHISKY, $1 12½c.; there was an improved demand. BEEF CATTLE active and easier; Common Cows to Light Steers, $3 75@$4 75; Prime Packing to Fair Shipping Beeves, $5 40@$6. FREIGHTS active and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.@9½c.; Corn to Buffalo, 8½c. RECEIPTS to-day—9,500 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 114,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 128,000 bushels Oats, 50,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 bushels Barley, 7,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 2,500 bbls., at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 75 for White; $11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at $2 20, and 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. CORN quiet; sales 1,600 bushels No. 1, in car lots, at $1 08. OATS nominally 66½c. BARLEY unsettled; Bay Quinte offered at $2 23; no Up-lake on the market; buyers and sellers apart. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $35, ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Barley, 12c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—36,000 bushels Wheat, 30,500 bushels Barley, 22,000 bushels Rye, 1,094,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—31,700 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 8,900 bushels Barley, 1,257,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 23½c. for Middling. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; Extra, $6 50@$7; Double Extra, $7 25@$8; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9@$12 50. WHEAT firm at $2@$2 30 for Choice to Fancy Fall, and $1 25@$1 40 for Spring. CORN firmer at 95c.@$1. OATS declining; sales at 49c.@52c. BARLEY firm at $2@$2 27½ for Spring, and $2 60 for Choice Fall. RYE firmer at $1 20@$1 22. PORK, $31 50. BACON quiet at 13¾c. for Shoulders, 16c. for Rib Sides, 16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17½c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD easier at 18¾c.@19c. for tierce and 20½c. for keg. WHISKY, $1 25. CATTLE, $3@$6, gross. HOGS easy at $6@$8 50, gross. SHEEP, $3 50@$5 50 per head for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Market generally dull and drooping. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 10,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 140,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat 20c., Corn 17c., Oats 11½c., to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT lower; buyers generally awaiting a decline; sales of 23,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee and Port Washington at $1 45; No. 2 Chicago, $1 42½ was bid. CORN dull; quotations entirely nominal. OATS dull; 63c.@63½c. asked, with no buyers. RYE nominally 5c. lower; no sales. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FLOUR unsettled; Family, nominally $8@$8 25. WHEAT irregular; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 80. CORN dull at 95c.@97c. for Old. OATS dull at 56c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 35@$1 38. BARLEY firm, but unchanged; the demand was small. COTTON steady, but quiet, at 23½c. for Middlings. WHISKY irregular and held at $1 18. MESS PORK held at $30 50; there was no demand. LARD, 18½c., retail. BULK MEATS held at 11¾c.@14c.; no sales. BACON dull and in light demand; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 15¾c.@16¾c., and 17c. for Rib, Clear Rib and Clear. HAMS dull; Sugar-cured offered at 18c.@18½c.; the demand was light. Gold, 136¼.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT declining; sales of White Michigan at $1 90; Amber, $1 80; No. 2 do., $1 55; No. 1 Red, $1 87; No. 2 do., $1 82½. CORN declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 98c. OATS declined ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 56c.; No. 2 at 55c. RYE declined 5c. RECEIPTS to-day—5,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

COTTON easier, with a good demand; Middling, 23c.; sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 3,563 bales; exports, 1,126 bales. Sterling Exchange, 147@149; New-York Exchange, par. Gold, 137. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and firm. FLOUR—Low grades are firm; Superfine, $7. CORN quiet at $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 60c.@63c. BRAN and HAY unchanged. PORK firmer, at $32 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c. LARD inactive and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

TOBACCO—Sales 46 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $8@$13; Superfine FLOUR, $6@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 75@$2. CORN—Old, 98c.@$1. OATS, 50c.@55c. RYE, $1 38@$1 40; COTTON, 23½c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19½c.@20c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17⅜c. Free WHISKY, $1 20.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

COTTON quiet and nominally steady; receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, 580 bales. FLOUR dull. CORN—New, 75c. OATS, 60c.@65c. HAY—None in the market. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 20c. BACON easier; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 40½c.@41c. RESIN was in demand for lower grades; sales at $2@$2 35. Crude TURPENTINE firm; sales at $2 65. Sales of COTTON at 23c. TAR steady; sales at $1 30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

COTTON—Dull and ⅛c. lower; sales 400 bales Middlings, 23⅛c.; receipts, 724 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

COTTON weak; sales, 650 bales Middling at 23c.; receipts, 345 bales; ; exports, 670 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

COTTON easier; sales 350 bales; receipts, 574 bales; Middling nominally 23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

COTTON dull and very irregular; sales 297 bales; receipts, 1,128 bales; exports, 466 bales, coastwise.

TORONTO, Ontario, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

BARLEY—Receipts, 500 bushels; price $1 35.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Adjoining Metropolitan Hotel.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. Drugs and Chemicals. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. A fine assortment of French, English, and nothing but the best American Perfumery. Helmbold's fluid extracts, Buchu and Sarsaparilla.

These remedies are compounded by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of eighteen years' experience, and adopted by physicians in their own cases and in their practice for the past "ten years."

The proprietor trusts that his mode of conducting the business, viz.; advertising, may not be objectionable to the faculty.

Having great confidence in the articles I prepare, and believing it to be of great advantage to acquaint the community of their merits, I have resorted to the above course. Many, if not all, druggists have articles of their own that they claim to be meritorious. Each have their own ideas in regard to disposing of same, but I do not believe there is one among them who, having as good a remedy as mine, would hesitate to resort to the same means. I shall not, however, prescribe, or endeavor to substitute my own remedies when others are called for.

Every article purchased warranted to be of the best material. The assistants average an experience of over eight years in the best Broadway stores, and every prescription is read by two of the assistants before compounding, and, as an additional security, is checked before delivery. I will not have those in my employ in this department whom I would not trust with my business or my life.

The approbation and patronage of the faculty, and of the public, is respectfully solicited.

Rest assured, nothing shall be neglected to deserve the same. Very respectfully yours,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, next the Metropolitan Hotel. Store open at all hours, and the originator of keeping open

ALL NIGHT.

Why is it that H. T. HELMBOLD does the largest drug and prescription business in the City, if not in the United States? Answer.—Because his business is conducted on purely independent principles.

This is in all probability the only store in the United States where physicians and the customers are charged alike for all they desire.

My course in this particular has received the indorsement of the most distinguished of the medical faculty. My customers are not to be taken away from me! I have the best of drugs; the best of talent (and pay the best price for it;) have the best store; the best assortment; always open and ready to accommodate, and perfectly responsible.

Never making any mistakes in compounding prescriptions day or night. Wide awake at all times, conducting business on the cash principle, asking or granting credit to none. I am perfectly responsible, and my customers and neighbors know it; and while the approbation of all the faculty would be agreeable to me, *prima facie* evidence like this is not to be overcome.

My store is kept open for no cliques; it is for the public benefit, and the patronage of all is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

REMARKS FROM PRACTICAL OBSERVATION.

It is frequently remarked by persons passing my establishment that it is a monument to the merits of advertising. To these same persons I would here state that the great confidence I had in the merit of my articles inspired me to do so. It has now been but five years since I left my native city, where I had labored assiduously for a period of thirteen years. This is known to all the enterprising residents of that city, many of whom remember me from my starting point. A great number are now residents of the metropolis, who, I trust, can vouch for the correctness of any statement I may make.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD

DRUGGIST, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, submits the following from Dispensatory of the United States, published by Wood & Bache:

SEE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF BUCHU—FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPERTIES.—The odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu is gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

It is given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the prostate gland and retention or incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the *King and Queen's Journal*.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

Millions of bottles of the remedy have been sold. Those desiring to know if my remedy compares with the above can readily do so, by purchasing a bottle; if they are afflicted they will find it a good investment.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Browning sts.,
Philadelphia.

The proprietor has been induced to insert the above, knowing that there is a prejudice existing in the minds of many against using advertised medicines; but they can rest assured that if I knew of a better remedy for these affections, I have sufficient intelligence, after eighteen years' experience, to adopt the best.

I am to the afflicted their humble servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

[Advertisement.]

"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD."—Not so, however, with KNOX'S HATS. Wherever and whenever you see a hat of superb finish, elegant style and brilliant lustre, be sure it is one of KNOX's nonpareil hats. At No. 212 Broadway these hats can be obtained and at no other place.

[Advertisement.]

NEWBURG.—The house of H. R. Stevens, Esq., was saved from robbers last week by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Pamphlets sent free. Look out for infringements. All cases to the full extent of the law.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Oct. 10	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Oct. 22	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA, ETC.

Teutonia	Oct. 22	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Oct. 22	New-York	Havana.
Merrimack	Oct. 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 21.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Keese, Mrs. Dr. H. Keese, Miss Hesbacher, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Ellison, J. Steinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Knight and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Griffith, Hon. Geo. Folsom, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Folsom, infant and servant, Miss Helen S. Folsom, Miss Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pettibone, B. Shepard, G. A. Gustom, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. E. Reed, T. C. Hodson, O. C. Hoffman, Miss E. M. Vail, Col. H. Macdougall, W. D. Reed, Miss T. G. Mitchell, Miss Harriet G. Hosman, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Draper, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Wadsworth and servant, Mr. Silver, Mrs. J. Silver, Henry S. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Childs, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Mrs. Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Heineman, 3 children, nurse and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, 2 children and nurse, W. A. Stephenson, T. D. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollins, T. Hiller, H. Ramsford, James Straus, A. Leach, P. Reed, G. A. Barger, S. Moran, 2d, F. L. Moian, W. D. Scott, R. N. Ward, J. Bluxom, Mr. Field, R. Struthers, Mrs. F. B. Abbott, Miss Bassett, Miss Cadbury, T. and R. Gibbons, J. Newton, J. Wood, A. P. Broadbent and wife, H. S. Jaffray, A. P. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Gummond, E. W. Ashby, Miss Gummond, W. Fletcher, G. W. and D. Gummond, W. Ewart, H. A. Hine, A. Hutchinson, J. J. Vail, L. L. Emanuel, B. H. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone, J. G. Johnson, J. A. Willis, W. F. Davis, S. Hill, H. A. Miles, Miss Watson.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 21.—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. North and daughter; Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Rice, J. J. Thomas, M. Durand, Miss A. Pullian, Miss L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Clift, 2 daughters and maid, L. Bambergen and son, A. Leach, M. Leach, Mr. Luckins, J. Fearon, Mr. Gerand, L. Grand, Mr. Emory, G. C. Corredis, Miss Lawton and sister, Mrs. King, Miss Barron and niece, Mr. Charles Barnes, Mr. Swan, Jr., J. C. Swan, Mrs. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Ludlam, Mr. J. J. Wilder, Rev. J. Chance, Mrs. Lippett, Miss Lippett, Mrs. Mason and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and 2 daughters, Mrs. J. H. Shorter, C. O. Paige, C. May, E. Gillender and servant, D. K. Soledo and son, A. Agelasto, F. Schmidt, Mr. Peterkin and nephew, C. W. Lippett, F. Tucker, Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb, Mrs. Webb and 3 daughters, Mrs. Strang and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder, 4 children and nurse, Mr. C. W. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harbeck, Mr. J. Acker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chittenden, Mrs. M. Waller and daughter, Miss E. L. Waller, Mrs. A. Boynton, Miss S. Brooks, Mrs. Chauncey and maid, Miss Chauncey, Mr. H. Chauncey and son, Mrs. Marsh and 2 daughters, Miss Marsh, Miss A. North, Miss Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. Pepoon, Mr. Shaltock, W. Peckham, Mrs. White and child, Mrs. Bishop and maid, Mrs. D. W. Bishop, Mrs. A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eckley and infant, Mrs. C. Waller, Mrs. F. Waller, Mrs. A. L. Kane and brother, Mr. and Mrs. D. Seller, 4 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Beard, Miss Benedict, Miss Beard, Gen. Bartholow, Mr. Elster, F. K. Porter, J. Lea, J. Davies, Mr. Conslan, Miss E. L. Thorming, Mr. Tucker, J. J. Ambrows, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Low and son, Mr. Lay, E. Hammond, Mrs. Wigg and child, S. Harbeck, S. Vaught, H. L. Iken, Mr. Austin, Mr. Wenderlick, W. Hoare, J. J. Temple, C. H. Temple, Mr. Harrington, J. G. Child, G. Hodges, B. Tatham, J. Tatham, Mr. Magie, L. Free, Mr. and Mrs. Pfeyer, 4 children and nurse, Mr. Hauch, Major G. W. Anderson, J. S. Clegnorn, Mrs. E. Ogden, Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Van Praag, J. Hope, Mr. Wigg, G. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bartlett, F. C. Thorpe, E. Hill, W. M. Lawton, J. F. Farish, Mr. Grafton, Mrs. H. Webster and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Miss Harrison, Mr. Butterfield, Rev. D. H. Dyer, wife and daughter, W. Kirkwood, W. Magee, Mr. Garrett, G. H. Brown, the Duca de Porti, H. Vincent, G. A. Clark, Mr. Galmdez and nephew.

OCT. 21.—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—Mrs. Baronin von Scholz and servant, Chas. J. Fluegger, Leopold Hoff, G. W. Steele and wife, Lucy Bradforth, Samuel Fox, Fanny Fox, Rosette Fox, Alfred Weil, Charlotte Steele, Frank Lecouvreur, Henry Baldauf, Martin Fox and 2 children, G. Peimann and wife, Hugo Junggeburt, Adolph Lind, Elise Carlatti, Ed. von Wolzogen, H. Dobelin, Ernst Schramm, Mrs. Auguste Burgham and child, Gust. Fromm, wife, child and servant, Carl Eglinger, Thos. Prosser, Oscar Pfeiffer, P. M. Brunner, Erneste Salinger and daughter, G. Bachen, Rud. Lagai, Gust. Esemann and wife, Dr. Carl Zimmerman, H. Strassburger, Z. Strassburger, Peter Claasen, Johanne Neumann, Rev. S. Geelmuyden and wife, Henriette Harrisson, F. Ratzek, B. Rewen, Lieut. Paul Romer, Edward Watts, Wm. Chelius and wife, Balthasar Mundwyler, Wilhelmine Felten, Gertrude Leyendecker, Sarah Allmann, F. Dall, Dr. G. Zeitz, S. Oettinger, Louise Kappnammel, Bertha Merker, Claus Piening, Lieut. Jos. Buck and wife, Ferd. Bacharack, Ferd. Aichmann.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Capt. John W. Anderson, Mr. Webster, P. Ruga, R. Stockton, Jno. Merwither, T. W. Melvill, Mrs. R. F. Simmons, R. F. Moody, C. Flint and wife, Miss L. Flint, Miss Matilda Meyer, Henry Meyer, Henry Noe, Seilik C. Smith, Jesse Conklin, Jno. R. Reid, Martin Willets, Miss Mary E. Smith, Miss Sarah E. Smith, Mortimer Smith, Dr. A. J. Huntington and wife, P. J. Hawkins, Charley Furrows, Richard U. Nail, Jno. J. Pomer, Louis W. Terry, Frank Manning, Bob Saussy, Joe Davis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon sets.... 10 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 53 | Gov. Island.12 42 | Hell Gate .. 2 04

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden.

Ship Tecumseh, Peterson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Johanne Marie, (N. G.) Gustave, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eva, (Br.,) Kidd, London, Andras & Lindsay; Mystic Tie, (Br.,) Rotterdam, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brigs Camille, (Br.,) Ferrara, Sagua, Fowler & Jova; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Wilbur, Gibraltar, C. H. Mallory; Morning Light, Marks, Arroyo, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Ramigus, Barnard, St. Jago de Cuba, Moss & Ward; Gem, Neil, Trinidad, Port Spain, D. Trowbridge, Son & Co.; Jeffray, (Br.,) McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., Morrison & Phillips.

Schooners Village Belle, Rowe, Bath, W. S. Brown & Co.; Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Katie Range, Martin, Jacksonville and Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. A. Campbell, Wilbur, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Vigilant, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Sarah Quinn, Mathis, Corpus Christi, McFarland & Co.; Sarah Helen, Gray, St. Martin's, W. I., H. A. Vatable & Son; Dauntless, Coombs, St. John, P. R., Miller & Haight; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Charleston, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Crusader, Davis, Dighton, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Report, Steph, New-Haven, G. R. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Oct. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 206 passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 10, off Crosbie Lightship, passed steamship China, bound in. 11th, off Roche's Point, passed steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool for New-York. 19th, 7:30 A. M., lat. 42 46, lon. 61 45, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E. Same day, 12:45 P. M., lat. 42 17, lon. 63 31, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg Oct. 7, via Southampton 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 14, lat. 50 30, lon. 31, passed steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 15th, lat. 50 30, lon. 38 12, passed one of the Inman steamers bound E.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Oct. 7, via Key West, with cotton and hides to Williams & Guion. Has had strong head winds during the entire passage. Oct. 15, off Sombrero, passed steamship George Cromwell, hence for New-Orleans. 19th, at 8 A. M., 20 miles S. W. of Hatteras, passed steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Oct. 19, at 8 A. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, hence for Savannah, and Champion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to James Hand. Has had heavy head winds, and was compelled to put into Hatteras Inlet, and remained there until the 19th. The surveying steamer Bibb put into the Inlet on the 18th with loss of bowsprit, and reported very heavy weather.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced strong northerly winds to the Capes of Delaware.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Ocean Belle, (of Salcomb,) Jarvis, Singapore and Padang July 14, via St. Helena Sept. 9, with mdse. to Hallett & Robbins. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 26; crossed the equator Sept. 20, in lon. 25.

Brig Amanda Jean, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doyle, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Steel & Gamble. Has had heavy N. W. winds the greater part of the passage. Oct. 17, lat. 40 39, lon. 72 10, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, which lasted 18 hours, during which split topsail, topgallantsail and foretopmast-staysail, and shipped considerable quantities of water.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Nelson, Virginia, with potatoes to Saunders & Young.

Schr. George Henry, Murry, Virginia, with potatoes to Saunders & Young.

Schr. George P. Triggs, Somers, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish to Triggs & Co.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Delaware, Ellwood, Ellsworth 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Emma, Fitch, George's Banks 5 ds., with fish to West & Co.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Charleston 9 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Cromwell.

Schr. J. S. Moulton, Crowley, Lapreux, N. B., 5 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Adrianna, Easton, Gardiner, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, Gardiner, Me., 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Hoxie, Berry, Nantucket 3 ds., with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Gould, Machias, 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ottoman, Nye, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine G. Collyer, Crosby, South Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. Flash, Arnold, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Nellie and George, Tulley, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Kate McLean, Conklin, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Maria, Anderson, Haverstraw, for Hartford.

Schr. Annie Blake, Blake, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Phenix, Crowley, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. J. W. Lewis, Nickerson, Port Johnson, for Lynn.

Schr. Martha Wilson, Fowler, Albany, for Wareham.

Schr. A. J. Murray, Baylis, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.
Schr. California, Gale, Norwich.
Schr. Peter Ritter, McAllister, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. T. J. Hill, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. D. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr. John T. Way, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. G. B. Hoyt, Cramer, Virginia.
Schr. R. F. Stockton, Hooper, Virginia.
Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence.
Schr. Excelsior, Berger, New-Haven.
Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Boston.
Schr. Allen H. Brown, Rayner, Dighton.
Schr. Saratoga, Lee, Providence.
Schr. Orion, Winters, Providence.
Schr. Ellen Burns, Gifford, Providence.
Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Williams, Newport.
Schr. Adelaide, Wakeman, Somerset.
Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Davis, Providence.
Schr. George P. King, Wason, Bridgeport.
Schr. Eagle, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Jason, Sawyer, Machias via Providence.
Schr. Charles Lovering, Dayton, Taunton.
Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. James Deputy, Rogers, Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barlow, Providence.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Queen, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Empire, Baker, Providence.
Schr. H. H. McCallery, Hubbard, Providence.
Schr. Ann Brown, Fisk, Providence.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.
Schr. Robert H. Mercer, King, Providence.
Schr. St. James, Cleaf, Taunton.
Schr. Idaho, Davis, Newburg, for Portland.
Schr. D. H. Bisbee, Gilkey, Camden.
Schr. Albion, Shaw, Rockland via Providence.
Schr. Miles Standish, Davis, Gloucester.
Schr. J. D. T. Strickland, Clark, George's Banks, 8 ds., with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Motto, Searle, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. A. Morrell, Berger, Bridgeport.
Schr. Breeze, Overton, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Phenix, Tavier, New-Haven.
Schr. Ida B. Bliss, Newton, New-London.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chamberlain, New-London.
Schr. Sarah Read, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Emma, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, New-Haven.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.
Schr. J. M. Morales, Potter, Fall River.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Pressy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Lemuel Jarves, New-Haven.
Schr. Chauncey St. John, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Canary, Holmes, Newport.
Schr. T. Barkelew, Forsten, Boston.
Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. John Compton, Giles, Dighton.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Fall River.
Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Provincetown.
Schr. Milton, Eldredge, Pawtucket.
Schr. San Juan, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Anna Sheppard, Brundage, Providence.
Schr. Otis, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Bristol.
Schr. Davison, Smith, Newport.
Schr. James H. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. J. & C. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie Low, Molner, Virginia.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, New-Haven.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Horizon, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Albert Thomas, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence.
Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Providence.
Schr. Brave, Snow, New-Haven.
Schr. Trimmer, Jones, Bridgeport.
Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Chase, Somerset.
Schr. Minnesota, Winnie, New-Bedford.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stoker, New-Haven.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Chase, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Pratt, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Portland, Conn.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh E., raining.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia, for Liverpool; San Francisco, for Havana and Vera Cruz.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 21—Arr. brigs Manzoni, from Truxillo; George Gilchrist, from Baltimore; schrs. Narragansett, from New-Orleans; Jefferson Borden, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia; schr. My Rover, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20—Arr. ship American, Bordeaux.

Cld. ship Magnet, for Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21—Arr. brigs G. F. Gery, from New-York; Hampton, from Georgetown; Fannie, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamship Marmion, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Celestial Empire—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, Sept. 10, lat. 15 4 S., lon. 22.

Marie—Dutch brig, from Rio Grande for New-York, Oct. 17, lat. 36 33, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 20—The U. S. ship Shenandoah, while en route to Hiogo, broke her engine.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway.

FULL FALL IMPORTATIONS.

CURTAINS
AND DECORATIONS,
For Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Sleeping-Rooms,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

Table and Piano Covers.
WINDOW SHADES.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF ELYSIAN BEAVER, CHINCHILLA, ROGGE and ALASKA BEAVER OVERCOATS, at very low prices.
A large assortment of WHITNEY BEAVER OVERCOATS below cost.
YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS and SCHOOL SUITS.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
A fine assortment, new designs.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
NO. 619 BROADWAY, COR. 21ST-ST., NEW-YORK,
Importer of and dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c. JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS FANCY GOODS.

PLAYING CARDS.
OUR PATENT BEVEL-EDGE PLAYING CARDS, WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT. Superior to anything in the market, and cheaper than any house in the trade. Wholesale at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.
JNO. J. LEVY & CO.

RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS & MEN,
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
STOCK IS LARGE, NEW AND UNRIVALED FOR CHEAPNESS.
NONE BUT WELL-MADE GARMENTS OFFERED.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO EVERY PURCHASER.

New Dry Goods Store.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER 9TH-ST.
GENERAL DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE PRICES.

O'Sullivan & Greig,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 19, A FULL LINE OF ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS. Also, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING AND LINEN GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

O'Sullivan & Greig,
WILL OFFER A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS.
MOURNING OUTFITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

O'Sullivan & Greig
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 19, THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN COSTUMES, WALKING SUITS, AND CLOAKS OF ALL KINDS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MISSES AND BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.
JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, MUFFS, HATS AND BOAS.

O'Sullivan & Greig,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF CLAN PLAIDS AND SERGES SUITABLE FOR COSTUMES. ALSO, AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, MANY OF WHICH ARE EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE.

O'Sullivan & Greig
ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL INDIA SHAWLS, THREAD LACE SHAWLS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, &c., &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOUDIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York,
one block west of Broadway.
All goods guaranteed. Prices low.

A GOOD NUMBER! THE BEST YET ISSUED! See Portraits and Biographies of Isabella, the late Queen of Spain; Max Muller, Isaac Taylor, Schiller, Chamisso, Gellert, Uhland, Heine, German Lyric Poets; Mrs. T. McGath, 107 years old; Gounod, the author of "Faust;" The Antiquity of Man; Shakespeare's play of Macbeth; Is Man Immortal? Getting Rich; Count Chorinski and the German Murderess, Baroness Ebergenyi, with suggestions on Culture and Crime; The Crisis in Life; Emerson on the Eye; Recreation *vs.* Stimulation; Tobacco and Baldheads; A Good Judge of Character; The New-England Fisheries; May Twins Marry? &c. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE RUPTURED.
BEWARE
Of the imposter who exacts and receives a five ($5) dollar examination fee from every person who happens to be influenced and calls upon him, by reason of his abusive and scurrilous advertisements! But come direct to the old and well-established Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church, and see their long list of names and references to persons who have been cured radically by them, and also the numerous letters from the most eminent surgeons in this country. No five dollar charge made for examination, and no humbuggery. A female attendant for ladies.
MARSH & CO.,
No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

RADICAL CURE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17, 1868.
Dr. S. N. Marsh, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that your treatment of my case of hernia and hydrocele combined, has proved successful. More than a year ago I learned through Prof. Willard Parker, of your City, of your successful treatment of such cases, and, on application to you, was supplied with your "Radical Cure Truss," which was fitted to the parts, and has been worn strictly according to your directions for about one year. I am now happy to say that I consider myself sound and well, there being no appearance of the difficulty left. Earnestly recommending your truss and treatment to all in need of such aid, I am very truly,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. C. GORDON, Providence, R. I.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS, COAL VASES, SCUTTLES, PLATE-WARMERS, &c. COOKING UTENSILS in greatest variety, at lowest prices. LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
CORNER READE AND CENTRE STS,
Manufacturers of
FURNACES OR HEATERS
FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
Long experience in this line enables us to give entire satisfaction, both as to prices and superior workmanship. The trade supplied with castings.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.
No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS, ALSO, PIANOS, MELODEONS AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC. INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.